

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

[PRICE 6d.

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## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

The adjourned annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday.—Mr. WILLIAM LOTTUS LOWDES in the chair.

Mr. Budge (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said, as the report had been printed and circulated, it would save the necessity of reading it. [An abstract of the report and accounts appeared in our Journal of the 14th inst.] The first business he had to propose was that the report and accounts be approved of and adopted. He sincerely hoped those documents were full enough to induce them to adopt them. The effect of circulating the report previous to the meeting had been very satisfactory, as they had received the opinions of some of the shareholders, and upon those communications he would address them. It had been suggested that the proposed mode of paying the dividend would not be satisfactory; but it did not appear to be understood how the difficulty arose; and a suggestion had been made by some respectable shareholders in Scotland that the directors should borrow the money to pay the dividends, but they had not the power under the deed to borrow. If the produce was in this country there might be no difficulty in obtaining advances from the brokers, but he believed some of the bills of lading would not arrive until August next, consequently it was impossible to pay the dividend earlier than the time stated in the report. If they had more floating capital they could afford to pay the dividend at once. It was not that they had not got the money, but it was floating about.

Mr. KELLS wished to know the amount required to pay the dividend? The CHAIRMAN replied 95000l.

Mr. KELLS: Is there not sufficient in the bankers' hands to pay the first instalment at once?—Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., explained that there was not sufficient at the present time; by reference to the accounts it would be found that they were made up to the 30th of December last.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be seen, on reference to the report, that the committee have received an abstract of the titles to the various freehold properties of the company; and Mr. Mackay explains, in regard to the leasehold properties, that by an order of the Colonial Government, under date 28th of October, 1851, these are now held under lease for 14 years, from the 1st Jan. 1852. Generally, the leases for old runs have not been issued, nor will be until the runs are surveyed. Although, by the accounts received, the power of purchase was not well defined, he (the chairman) did not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining a renewal of the leases upon the terms they now held the property. He would briefly call attention to the accounts, to show that they did not intend to pay the dividend out of the capital; indeed, they had no capital, but they would find the stock of sheep which, in 1853, were 23,445 head, had increased in 1854 to 29,680; and if they went through that page of the accounts they would find in every instance an increase, clearly proving that the profit was honestly made out of which it was proposed to pay the dividend. (Cheers.)

Mr. SPENCE seconded the resolution adopting the report and accounts, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BROMFIELD wished for some information respecting the Kawan Mine, and the quantity of ore in sight. It might be worth half a million, or more. He believed they had already spent 40,000l. upon it; and as Mr. Taylor was great authority in mining, he should be happy to hear that gentleman answer the question.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, jun., said, when the management of the company's affairs was transferred from Aberdeen to London, it was found that the mine had been discovered some years, and a large sum of money had been expended. The mine had returned 45,000l. worth of copper ore, but the first cargo was ore pyrites, not rich in quality, and caused great danger in shipment from spontaneous combustion; but a rich branch of ore had been discovered, which, according to Mr. Beecher's printed statement, could be worked at a profit, and a large sum of money had been expended in exploring works for bringing it into regularity; and the impression of his brother and himself was that the capital had been expended judiciously. The total amount laid out since they had undertaken the management was about 17,000l.; and there was one thing quite certain—they had got a mine, and were not seeking for one. He had sent out such men and machinery as were thought proper, to sink for another level.

A SHAREHOLDER complained that there appeared some delay in sending the produce to this country.

The CHAIRMAN assured the proprietor that it was sent over from the colony as speedily as possible.

Mr. TAYLOR said some of the estates were 300 miles from Moreton Bay, consequently it took a long time to bring the produce down to the port?

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether there was sufficient floating capital to carry on the business hereafter?—The CHAIRMAN replied he thought not.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, jun., said the wool sold very well at the ordinary markets, and although they had orders from France to take the stock, it was not considered advisable to depart from the usual plan. It was apparent, for some time past, that they would require more floating capital, and the accounts now produced fully proved it. In addition to the ordinary operations of the company, Mr. Mackay had established a profitable business, by making advances to parties in the colony, and sending the produce here for sale, by which the company's expenses were reduced, both at home and abroad, without running the slightest risk. A shareholder had observed that it was perfectly manifest that they would require more floating capital; it would, therefore, be suggested that the number of shares should be increased to 200,000, which would be sufficient, as they did not intend to buy any more land, but when a favourable opportunity arose might sell some of the distant runs. The number of new shares would be 1,324, to be issued at par.

Mr. RUDING enquired whether the 40000l. worth of copper ore had ever been sold?

Mr. TAYLOR said it had been accounted for, and carried to the credit of the mine, the loss being diminished by that amount.

Mr. RUDING: Can we expect early returns from the mines?

Mr. TAYLOR: They have commenced active operations; the fires were to be lighted in January last, and the ore would be turned into regulus.

A SHAREHOLDER observed that, as it required only 95000l. to pay the dividend, there would be about 50000l. to go on with, so that, in fact, the real profit on the 12 months' operations had been 70,000l.

Mr. TAYLOR: And if we had more money, we could carry it on to still greater profit.

Mr. GEORGE suggested that, instead of increasing the capital, they should forego for one year the dividends, which would give at once the additional amount required.

Mr. TAYLOR said foregoing the dividend would not be popular, because, amongst those who had invested their money were widows and others, who looked with confidence for a dividend.

Mr. WALKER said the board had the power to issue those shares, but they preferred the proposition coming from the proprietors. It was most undesirable that the company should be carried on with a limited capital; and the directors were proposing the interest of the company by issuing the shares not under pressure. He (Mr. Walker) would conclude by moving the following resolution:—"That, in consequence of the long period that elapses between the making up of the annual accounts and the realisation of the yearly produce, it is expedient to provide an amount of floating capital, by means of which the payment of dividends at regular stated periods may be secured. That such floating capital shall be raised by the issue of 11,324 shares, of 1l. each, to be issued not below par, in such manner as the committee shall deem best for the interest of the company."

Mr. BROMFIELD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER said it was unfair that the directors should work for nothing; he should, therefore, move that the sum of 5000l. be paid them for their past services.

Mr. HADJOW said, a proposition was made at the last annual meeting to pay them, but the board would not accept any remuneration until a profit was realised. A lengthened discussion ensued, which terminated in a resolution being unanimously passed, awarding the directors 4000l. a year for their services from 1st January, 1854.

Messrs. John Adde, George Bowness Carr, George Hay Donaldson, Patrick Douglas Haas, William Low, and Lieut.-Colonel Oliphant, were re-elected the committee of management.

The CHAIRMAN said, the ordinary business of the meeting being concluded, it was intended to have made it special, for the purpose of submitting a series of resolutions for making certain alterations in the contract of co-partnership of the company, but it had been suggested to defer those proceedings for the present, as the Government were now engaged introducing a measure to Parliament for the protection and better regulation of joint-stock and other companies. They would, therefore, hold back, as the new law might fully answer every purpose. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned special meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. G. E. COTTELL in the chair.

After the SECRETARY had read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN observed he had again to regret that the advice, which had been so long looked for from the scene of the operations of the company, and in expectation of which the meeting had been twice adjourned, had not yet come to hand; and he had still further to regret that the call of a contribution of 1s. per share, resolved upon at the last meeting, had not been responded to in the manner in which he had hoped it would, and in which it certainly ought to have been, had the shareholders generally consulted their own interests. Although it was stated at the last meeting that, unless a sum of at least 30000l. were forthcoming at this time, to discharge the debt to which the property in California was liable, the property would probably be lost to the company. Shareholders had subscribed only between 11000l. and 12000l., and even the further funds promised would not bring up the amount to more than one-third of the sum which the shareholders ought to have subscribed by payment of 1s. per share. The directors had, however, contemplated the contingency of the subscription falling short of the amount required, and had, upon their own responsibility, taken steps for raising the sum of 40000l.; and although the transaction was not yet completed, he thought he might promise the shareholders that sufficient funds to free the property from the debt would be remitted in the course of a week or ten days. Although this step would free the company from the pressing and imminent danger which at the last meeting threatened the very existence of the company, still he begged to remind the shareholders that the unpaid contributions of 1s. per share were as much needed as ever. The amount raised must be paid, and the only means they had of obtaining funds was to take such steps as would enable the crushing to be carried on continuously during the dry season. To effect this water must be obtained artificially, at a considerable outlay; to meet this outlay a considerable sum must be raised, without delay, to be remitted to California. Possibly the produce of the present winter might put their agents in funds for procuring water artificially, but it would be very short-sighted policy to leave such a result to the accidental support of the elements. Nature might provide them with a sufficient supply for two months, or possibly more, but after that they must resort to artificial means. Upon the subject of the future prospects of the company, he would state what shareholders were probably well aware of—viz., that by the latest advice the long-looked-for winter rains had set in. They, however, had not received letters of a date sufficiently late to show the effect upon the company's works. Their last advice were of the 18th Feb., a period anterior to the setting in of the winter season; still something had been done. He then read the last despatches from Sir H. Huntley, by which it appeared that he had been enabled to resume crushing upon a limited scale during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of February, during each of which days the works had been operated for about seven hours in each day, and had reduced upwards of 30 tons of ore. When the advice were despatched the amalgam from these 30 tons had not been retorted, but the agent informed from appearances that the result would equal that obtained from the former crushing; and if that criterion could be relied upon, it would give a gross return of about 1800l. at a cost of about 600l., or a clear profit of at least 1200l. in the four days. He said that this must not be considered as a fair criterion of what might be done, as the expense on the days when they had only reduced 5 or 6 tons was as great as on those when they had reduced 10 tons, so that the fair inference was that, when the state of the water enabled them to reduce 30 tons (which a more

abundant supply of water would render easy), such amount would be reduced at a cost not exceeding that incurred in the reduction of 10 tons. This state of things was further encouraging, as it showed that if they could only procure water sufficient for crushing during six or seven hours a day, even that operation would produce a good profit. Such a result, at any rate, could be ensured if the whole of the shareholders subscribed their 1s. per share, and he, therefore, sincerely hoped that now the property of the company was safe from immediate danger, that all such of the proprietors as had not subscribed their quota to the fund would come forward and do so with all speed. It was to the interest of every individual to do so. Nearly all the small holders had come forward, and the larger ones, who had in reality a greater interest in the welfare of the company, had held back. This was not unnatural, for they might have thought, after subscribing their quota, the property might still stand unredeemed. This risk being now passed, he trusted the shareholders who had not yet subscribed would no longer hesitate to supply those funds upon which the future success of the company so much depended. He thought the bonus of 25 per cent., which, in fact, made the shares upon which that sum was paid preference shares, but in a most non-injurious form, ought to be an inducement to many to come forward and pay up. The directors had sent out a good man to manage the works, which was an additional guarantee for the future success of the undertaking.

Mr. WILLIAMSON said he felt that the directors were worthy of the support of their constituency; they had shown themselves most energetic in protecting the interests of the company. It was of great importance they should have obtained the subscription of 1s. per share, and he felt great surprise that only about 11000l. had been supplied. The shareholders had shown great apathy with regard to their own interest; there was no doubt they possessed a good property. It would be clearly seen that if they were to have a continuous supply of water they must depend on themselves, not on the liberality of the elements. He, therefore, moved that the best thanks of the shareholders should be given to the directors, for the energy they had shown in their management of the affairs of the company, more especially for the steps they had taken in raising the 40000l. for the redemption of the company's property.

Mr. GEAR stated that he felt great pleasure in seconding this resolution, convinced as he was that, had it not been for the energetic conduct of the directors, the property would have been lost to them, without any hopes of redemption.

A PROPRIETOR enquired what means of communication the directors had with the shareholders, in case they received any information?

The CHAIRMAN replied that they did not feel justified in constantly reporting delays and accidents, but whenever they had any information of importance to the proprietors they invariably communicated it to the shareholders through the medium of the Mining Journal.—The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. COMBE enquired if it would be better, instead of holding their meetings at the Freemasons' Tavern, that these should take place at the office?

The CHAIRMAN stated the offices were most inconvenient; the expense of holding them at the Freemasons' Tavern was small, and if a large number of shareholders assembled at the offices, the consequence would be that they would be obliged to adjourn, and seek for a room in some tavern in the neighbourhood.

Mr. MASSEY DAWSON observed that the shareholders must be aware the cause why no returns had been made was the deficiency of the supply of water. This had not only paralysed the banking, but likewise the agricultural, commercial, and mining industry of California; in fact, there had been a water famine there. No one could arraign the decrees of Providence, and from all received accounts other companies were in the same position as themselves. The rainy season had now set in, and he was in hopes they would shortly hear of Sir Henry's success. For this purpose, in seeking for the cause of the delay, he would move for an adjournment until the 18th May. A discussion then ensued, when it was resolved that a discretionary power should be vested in the directors to reject the contribution of 1s. per share, if they found such to be necessary.

Mr. MASSEY DAWSON observed, they could not separate without giving a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman. Every one could bear testimony to the energetic way in which he had worked, and the unremitting and unwearied attention he had paid to the affairs of the company. He was constantly at his post, and he believed there was no man in the City of London, who devoted so much time to the interests of any company he was connected with, as did their worthy chairman.

The resolution was put, and carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he had great confidence in the property, and if they had sufficient capital he had no doubt operations would be brought to a successful issue. If they had 25,000l. they could realise 200,000l. annually. He was not going to ask them to subscribe that: it was his opinion, and in this he was borne out by all who had experience in California. He thanked them for the confidence they displayed in him, which he trusted he should always merit.

A desultory conversation then ensued, and the meeting was adjourned to May 18.

## WHEEL UNY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of proprietors was held on Tuesday, at the offices, 60, Lombard-street, Mr. P. L. HINDS in the chair.

Mr. HERR (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last one, which were confirmed. Capt. ROWS, the managing agent at the mine, attended, and read the following report:—

April 12.—The 60 ft. level is driven east of the engine-shaft 9 fms.; it is driving by six men, at 100 ft. per fm. We are driving on the floorpan part of the lode, as it is easier for driving. We intend to drive 5 or 6 fms. further east, and then cut south, to see the main part. We have commenced driving the 60, west of the engine-shaft, with two men; we are driving 100 ft. per fm. Our object here is to get west under a shoot of the lode down to the 40, about 35 fms. west of the present end; another object here is to rise against Cock's shaft, and bring down the kibble. In driving this end we hope to lay open tribute ground; the end is worth 4l. per fathom for tin. The north part of the lode is standing; what it is worth we are unable to say. The 50, east of the engine-shaft, is driving to within 5 fathoms of Gooding's bottoms. We have opened on the lode for 6 fms. in length, and find it to be 6 feet wide, and worth on the average 14l. per fm. The end is driving 9 ft. high by six men, at 100 ft. per fathom. As we drive upon the bottoms we expect the end will improve. We have three men driving on the lode; they are opening tribute ground. Some time since we commenced driving a cross-cut 3 fms. west of the engine-shaft, in the 40. We have driven through the lode 3 fathoms, and find some good stones of copper and tin, worth 4 cwt. per 100 sacks; we have not found anything here as yet that will work on tribute; we have still another part of the lode to cut through, which we intend to do before suspending operations. We have likewise commenced driving the 40, west of Cock's shaft, on the south part of the lode; this end is opening tribute ground that will work at 11s. or 12s. in 1l. I have put two men to stop the back of this level, to break tinstuff for our stamps. We find the best part of this lode in the bottom of the level, about 10 fms. east of Gooding's shaft. We have four men stopping the back of the 30; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fathom; price for stopping 12l. 10s. From what we have done at this place, we believe this will prove to be a good piece of ground—ground that will work at 10s. in 1l. This is all we are doing in tinwork on the tin lode. There is not much change, on the whole, in our tin tribute department during the last three months; the average tribute is 10s. 6d. Our copper tribute is not looking quite so well at present; we have two pitches working on copper, at 7s. and 8s. in 1l. Some of the tin tributaries are breaking a little copper too.

This department will be variable, in consequence of our not having any copper ground laid open on the main lode. Our operations on the copper are confined to the sinking of the new shaft, driving the 12 cross-cut and the 30 west towards the new shaft. The new shaft is down 14 fms. under the adit. We have sunk in three months 11 fathoms, and cased and divided down the shaft; about 12 fms. under the adit we meet with the granite; 6 feet before we reached the granite we fell in with a branch, underlying south 3 feet in a fathom; it is from 4 to 6 in. wide, and contains some good stones of copper ore; it is rather uncertain if this is the copper lode or not. We have 2 fms. further to sink in order to reach the 12; when this is done, we shall endeavour to find the lode, and sink on it. The 12 cross-cut, which is 39 fms. west of the engine-shaft, is driving 100 ft. per fm. We are driving 100 ft. per fm. in the granite the last 6 ft., showing indications of our approaching a lode. The 30 is 5 fms. short of the new shaft; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and contains mounds and pebbles, but poor for copper. We have 48 tinwork men and 70 tributaries working in our mine. The whole number of persons employed underground and at surface is 320. In looking at our prospects, I consider them very good. On the tin lode we have not been able yet to reach the best places worked by the former party; one is Gooding's bottoms; we are approaching this spot. In the 50 we hope to meet with a store of ground of good quality work. The work is now proceeding from 8 to 6 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, and the last 100 ft. of the 60 will be the main level for opening up this part of the mine. To the west of Cock's shaft a good branch of tin is gone down below the 40; this can only be opened up by driving the 60 west. Hitherto we have only been working on arches of ground left by other parties. When we have opened these points named above, I fully expect to be able to increase our tin returns considerably. The main point of all is our copper lode in the north; I look on this ground as one of the best pieces of unexplored mining ground in the county; another such piece of ground, with so many lodes in it, on which nothing, comparatively speaking, has been done, I think will be difficult to meet with; not even an adit has been driven on any one of the five lodes known to be here. I am confidently of the opinion that there are immense deposits of copper in this piece of ground, but it will take time to lay it open. In our tin department I do hope we shall be in a better position soon; we have had considerable difficulties to contend with in this department, having had so much to do to get into a good state for returning the tin, and having a hard winter to contend with; likewise having to struggle against great difficulties, owing to the bad shaft, in draining our tinstuff. These difficulties I hope we have nearly got through. I, therefore, look forward, with some degree of confidence, to a better state of things this summer, and I have not the least doubt but that the adventurers will be amply remunerated for their outlay in this mine.—J. ROWS.

A statement of accounts was submitted showing—Balance last account, 2314. 8s. 9d.; labour cost, December, 7277. 1s. 11d.; January, 7177. 3s. 4d.; February, 6307. 9s. 9d.; merchants' bills, December, 3307. 16s. 4d.; January, 1934. 1s. 5d.; Feb., 2507. 14s.; lord's dues, 1267. 14s.; commission, 377. 9s.; secretary, and London office, three months, 277. 7s. 5d.; 33867. 5s. 11d.—By tin sold, 18537. 14s. 3d.; copper ore sold, 5397. 18s. 6d.; cased, 5127. leaving balance against the mine, 3007. 15s. The balance of liabilities over assets, estimated to 31st May next, was 10307. 14s. 8d.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he had always been sanguine as to the results of this mine, which, however, when it came into their hands, was in a most unsatisfactory state. The former owners had worked in a most unskillful manner, taking away every atom of ore they could find, and filling up the shafts and levels with the debris. The consequence was, they had had great difficulties in clearing up the mine, and large sums of money had been expended in unproductive work, swallowing up the calls, as well as the returns of the produce. There was every prospect of their possessing a valuable property; and the opinion of Capt. Thomas, and other experienced mining agents, was exceedingly favourable, particularly of the northern ground, which had as yet been scarcely opened. He (the chairman) had daily shown his confidence, by increasing his interest; he had never sold, nor did he ever intend to sell, his shares, but resolutely to hold on until the result was known, which he had no doubt would be favourable.

Mr. HAMILTON (of Birmingham) remarked on the large sums which, from the accounts, he found were still being expended on labour costs and merchants' bills, and he thought the time had arrived when these expenses should be reduced. He also thought the sales of their produce should always be made public, and thus give a value to the mine which, from the present price of shares quoted, it did not at present possess.

The CHAIRMAN and Capt. ROWS explained that their expenses were perfectly legitimate, and that not one shilling was expended more than was necessary. They must open the mine by tinwork, which was perfectly unproductive, or on taking away

the ore, the mine would be exhausted. Satisfactory reasons were given why the tin sales should not be published.

Dr. KENNEDY (a member of the committee) expressed his confidence in the mine. On first becoming interested, he had satisfied himself that, as far as it was possible to judge, there was a rich field of mineral wealth in their possession, and that the means adopted by Capt. Rows for its development were correct, and connected with skill and prudence. They had now got over the worst, and he believed a little further patience and perseverance would place them in the receipt of dividends.

Capt. ROWS then entered into an explanation of the several workings. On getting under Gooding's bottoms, in the 50 and 56 ft. levels, he fully expected an improvement in the tin ground, and, with a produce of 3 cwt. per 100 sacks, he could make the mine pay, while some of the earlier works produced 10 cwt. per 100 sacks. In the north ground, however, lay his great hopes; as he believed a more valuable area of mineral land did not exist in the county, and that they should find in it large deposits of copper ore. It would be necessary to sink the shaft down to the 30 ft. level, 15 fathoms deeper than at present, and extend the levels, which would occupy six or seven months, and he had little doubt of the result.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated; a call of 1l. per share was made; Dr. Kennedy and Messrs. Hinds, Munt, and Spalding were re-appointed the committee of management for the next three months, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gracechurch-street, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of the directors giving the shareholders information as to the state of the mines, Mr. E. V. NEALE in the chair.

The following report of the managers (Messrs. H. and E. CREASE), was read by the SECRETARY (Mr. R. T. ALLEN):—

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to present you with our report on the progress made in the development of these mines since the last report, for the meeting of the 20th December last, and their present appearance and prospects. The surface operations, although very much retarded during this period by a winter of unexampled length and severity, have, nevertheless, made notable progress. The large reservoirs, holding the enormous supply of water delivered in our last report, have been nearly completed. The shallow and surface draining of the property has been maintained and extended. The mine roads and new branches kept in good repair; while, to save about 50 per cent. in cartage, a permanent railroad, 800 yards long, is making from the steam-stamps, with branches to the different shafts, and this will be completed as early as possible. Extensive excavations have been made for Trelawny's 85-in. cylinder and 22-in. whim-engine, boiler-house, and stack. A great portion of the above have been built, Trelawny's engine-house being now 2 ft. above the boiler-wall. A large quantity of machinery rods and pitwork has been delivered. The heavy parts of the 85-in. engine are on the mine, and the remainder in a very forward state of completion, and ready for delivery as soon as we can want them. The captain of the 32-in. is working exceedingly well—effecting a saving of full 80 per cent. over manual labour. The man engine is also ready for operation as soon as required. The screwing-machine, driven by the saw-mill wheel, is completed, and works very satisfactorily, effecting a great saving. The boring machine, also worked by the same wheel, will be completed as soon as possible. The engines, and all the machinery on the mine, are in perfect repair, and working to our full satisfaction. The dressing department is that which from its exposed position has suffered most from the prolonged severity of the weather, several hundred frames and other tin dressing apparatus having been kept idle for many weeks together at a time, and the stamps themselves entirely frozen, but are now in full work. Great progress has, however, been made in laying out the dressing-floor, according to the system agreed upon: 32 new heads of stamps have been put in and are now at work, making a present effective total of 88 heads, a number which will be increased to 120 heads with all practicable dispatch. The quantity of black tin sold during the last three months has been 78 tons 9 cwt. 3 gr. 24 lbs., producing 47167. 15s. 8d., notwithstanding a great fall in the price of that mineral. The total amount of tin sold up to this time (the 14th of April, 1855) being 23,5007. The improvement in the floor, now progressing towards completion, will shortly enable us to dress and return greatly increased quantities of tin. The drainage of these mines is being proceeded with satisfactorily. The two 15-in. lifts have been dropped to the 75 ft. level under adit, and the 100-in. engine, doing a duty of 76,000,000, has drained the water in the main works on the Great Wheal Vor lode to that depth. As full a body of men as could work in the shaft have been occupied in cutting bearer-logs, &c., making room for the shaft work, so that by the middle of May the two 15-in. plunger lifts will be fixed in the 75, with balance-bob in the 30, connection rods in the 70, and the two 15-in. drawing-lifts dropped to the 30, whence the two lodes will come to the surface, and the two lodes will be able to drain the mine more than twice as fast as we can at present. The works in Trew adit, Polrose, and Polladras, are proceeding steadily. Turning next to the underground operations, and the general appearance of the mines, prospects in Wheal Metal are very cheering. The prospects and discoveries at the operations there since our last meeting have been very extensive and satisfactory, disclosing an extent of oreground exceeding our expectations. At present we have valuable courses of tin in our engine-shaft, in the 60 east and west, in the 40 west, in the whine in bottom of 30 west, and are only impeded in very largely increasing the tin from these sources alone, by the circumstance of our having only one shaft (until the new lode in the 30, is brought down) through which we can draw ore from the bottom levels. Vreah and Sozen side lodes drained by Crease's engine, are opening exceedingly well in the few spots where we have yet been able to see them; and, notwithstanding the very limited operations which our system of concentrating all our energies on the main drainage has permitted, yield already some little profit; and when opened cheaply from the deeper levels of the main works, which they adjoin, will enormously swell our returns, and, in conjunction with the large masses of tin which we know of on Wheal Vor lode, produce large and lasting dividends to the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said, that although a very detailed report had been read, there was one or two things he had to add. With regard to Wheal Metal, it had been already repaid the whole outlay, deserving permanent improvements; the sales of tin from Wheal Metal had realised 73167. 15s. 8d., and considering the short time it had been worked the mine had done well; and that its production had been constantly increasing must give satisfaction to all. The tin which had been raised convinced them of the great quantities that would still be raised. There had been some difficulty experienced in raising the tin from want of shaft room, but that would now be remedied. At the Great Wheal Vor the engine had worked as satisfactorily as possible. They had not got down to the levels from which great results were expected, but as far as they had gone the state of the shaft and timber was better than was anticipated, and the draining operations had gone on as favourably as they could be expected to. They were beginning to get some returns from the Great Wheal Vor, and the workings of the Flow, &c., showed a profit of about 50007. At the last meeting there were about 30,000 shares on hand; now the total number of shares not placed was 10,895, and the amount payable on shares was considered sufficient to carry them to the bottom of Great Wheal Vor. The Wheal Metal would also in future be worked to a profit. The balance at bankers was 79847. and the liabilities but 50007. There were, of course, other liabilities, but then there were, and would be, receipts to cover them.

Mr. ALISON observed that the 10,000 shares unpaid would have been only 4000, but from the fact that 60007. would have to be paid in cash, which was to have been paid in shares.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the engine was working better or worse than was anticipated?

The CHAIRMAN said that it was working exceedingly well, and they expected that they would get to the bottom of the mine before they had anticipated.

Mr. ALISON stated that the condition of the shaft and levels was better than was expected, but several impediments had been met with from accumulations of loose stuff in the shaft, and that clearing up under water was a difficult task.

In answer to a question, the CHAIRMAN said that the accounts would be prepared for the next meeting, but that the sole business of this was presenting the report.

One or two other enquiries having been made with regard to the situation of the lodes, and explained by reference to the plans of the sett, the meeting terminated.

## SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. ALFRED SKEE in the chair.

Mr. G. ANGUS (the secretary) read the following report of the directors:—

## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors of the South Devon Great Consols Mining Company beg to submit to the adventurers an account of the operations of the mine during the past year, with a detail of the expenditure during the same period. At the last annual meeting the directors announced the completion of the engine, with agent's house, engine-house, boiler-house, carpenter's shop, smith's shop, powder house, water wheels, &c., necessary for the economical working of the mine. The machinery has given unqualified approbation; a complaint of its working has been made during the year, and the consumption of coal required for the steam-engine has not exceeded 6 tons per week. The operations of the mine have been prosecuted with the utmost vigour on two distinct parts of the property, and though the progress has hardly been so great as the directors could have desired, yet they are satisfied that every exertion has been made by the captain and miners, and that they have given the best attention to develop the mine as rapidly as possible under all the circumstances of the case. Upon the south lode an engine-shaft has been sunk. In prosecuting this work hard floors of granite impeded the progress of the miners, and caused the directors some solicitude. Upon enquiry, however, they found that similar hard floors had occurred in a neighbouring mine which now pays good dividends; and whilst the South Devon Mine was paying 30s. per ton for sinking through this floor, as much as 607. was paid by the neighbouring mine. The shaft is now sunk to the 37 ft. level, and a cross-cut put into the lode. Although a remunerative deposit of copper was not found in that spot, yet bunches of rich ore have been met with, and the directors anticipate a fair probability of the lode improving at the junction of the Killas and granite, a point which will be reached in a few weeks. As practical miners have uniformly predicted that the south lode will fully repay the capital expended, the directors permit us to be anxious to test this lode as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit. With regard to the adit level, the driving of the lode had yielded some of very rich copper ore, a remunerative deposit as discovered in the workings, and the directors were advised for the present to discontinue the driving upon it, and to examine the lodes lying between it and that upon which the engine-shaft is sunk. For this purpose a cross-cut has been driven upon the cross-course, and a lode, not before known, has been intersected, which did not, however, promise sufficiently well to justify it further exploration. Nevertheless the whole ground is favourable for copper, and frequent stones of silver-lead ore vouch the highly mineralised character of the soil. A few weeks it is expected that another large lode will be intersected, and there is little reason to fear, in so favourable a locality, and with such valuable ground, but that one of these lodes will prove highly remunerative. In a large tract of ground, like that of the South Devon Consols Mine, a long period will elapse before its resources could be thoroughly ascertained, but the directors believe that the present course will enable them to test the value of the various lodes which traverse this property. The financial accounts of the company have been conducted with every economy consistent with the proper development of the mine. Every bill is paid monthly, and discount required for the merchants' bills. Up to the time of this report, no debt or liability exists of any description, with the exception of the current cost sheet, the payment of which will not be due till the end of April. With regard to the future, the directors will confidently rely upon the position of the mines upon which the ground abate—viz., the Devon Great Consols Mine, the Bedford United, the Illogan Down, and Old Gunns Lake, some of the most remunerative mines in this country. The lodes and character of the ground are highly favourable, and they trust that the same success will reward the exertions of the adventurers as has attended the operations of the neighbouring mines. With a view to furnish the adventurers with the latest intelligence of the progress of the works, and in detailing the general state of the mine, would call attention to the fact, that as all necessary outlay for buildings, machinery, &c., has already been made, a return for the capital



invested may be confidently anticipated as soon as the deposits of ore are reached, which the present favourable indications lead your directors to believe cannot be now far distant.

A detailed report from the captain of the mine (Joseph Cook) having been read, the following, from Mr. W. Richards, the agent of Hingston Down Consols, was read:—  
 "Tavistock, April 11.—According to your request, I have this day inspected the mine, and hasten to make a few remarks thereon. The engine-shaft is sunk in all 37 fms. from surface. The first 12 fathoms the lode therein varies in size from 6 to 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mullion, and spotted with yellow copper ore; at this depth the lode passes out of the shaft. A cross-cut has been driven from the bottom of the shaft to intersect the lode; some branches have been met with, varying from 6 to 8 in. wide, evidently belonging to the lode; the driving, however, is being continued, to ascertain if more of the lode remains south. The branches being in close proximity with a cross-course, it is probable that, when extended on, good results will follow. On the north lode an adit has been driven, altogether about 160 fathoms; the lode, during the driving, has varied in size from 3 to 4 feet, presenting in places unmistakable evidence of being much more profitable at an increased depth. From the present and of this driving, a cross-cut is being driven south, with a view to intersect some known lodes in that direction, and when reached will be 60 fms. from surface, and it is more than probable you will find them more or less productive of copper ore. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in stating my fullest conviction that, with perseverance and outlay, you will be amply remunerated; and I fully concur with your agent as to the manner proposed in working this adventure in future, and the manner in which the mine has been conducted.

The subjoined statement of accounts was then submitted:—  
 Dr.—Balance from last account ..... £324 10 2  
 Interest and discount ..... 275 14 8 = £5990 4 10  
 Cr.—Mine cost, from March 1, 1854, to Feb. 25, 1855 ..... £1427 10 4  
 Merchants' bills ..... 1155 17 9  
 Balance of engine ..... 850 0 0  
 Captain and purser's salary, &c. .... 404 10 1  
 Rent of offices, assays, &c. .... 429 18 2 = 4267 16 4

Balance in favour of adventurers ..... £5632 8 6  
 The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the adoption of the report, said it gave such a full and ample account of the present state and future prospects of the undertaking, that it left very little for him to comment upon. They were all aware of the position of the mine—on one side was the Devon Great Consols, one of the richest mines in the kingdom, and on the other the Bedford United, a good dividend-paying mine; it was also bounded by the Hingston Down, and abutted upon the Old Gunns Lake, a mine now worked out, but which formerly paid excellent dividends to the shareholders. All practical miners, who had seen the property, believed it to be very valuable, and only required time to develop its resources. During the past year they had proceeded with prudence and all possible vigour. The mine embraced a large tract, and they were working upon two separate points; in the northerly part they had driven an adit 160 fms., and were down 65 fms. from surface, to intersect all the lodes, which they might do in a few weeks, and a large lode was expected in that direction. On the southerly lode the engine-shaft was sunk 37 fms., and all the agents he had conversed with were of opinion that there was every chance of its turning out extremely rich, as it was fully believed in depth all the branches will unite, and a rich deposit of ore will be found in that direction. He had the sanction of the agents for what he was stating, which the shareholders had an opportunity of knowing from the weekly reports, published in the *Mining Journal*, by their captain, whom he was bound to say, took the prudent course of writing within the mark; but, at the same time, to furnish the best information they had taken the opinion of the most eminent men in the locality, and amongst them Mr. Richards, of Hingston Down, who thought they had a most excellent piece of ground. Since the last annual meeting, he (the chairman) had visited the mine, and so far as he could judge, everything was carried on in the most satisfactory manner; the buildings were substantially erected, and the steam-engine was one of the most perfect he ever saw, performing its work well, and only consuming eight tons of coal per month. Mr. Richards observed that the lode in the adit presented unmistakable evidence of being much more profitable at an increased depth, and, in conclusion, he would observe that he had little doubt but, in a short time, the shareholders would be rewarded for their patience and perseverance.

Mr. BEALE, in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, remarked that, through the care and ability of their excellent chairman, the shareholders had been spared expenses that other companies had fallen into. About twelve months since, when every gossan was pronounced to be auriferous, the gossan from these mines was operated upon, and produced such extraordinary results that, if true, it must have made the fortune of the smallest shareholder. However, the chairman did not place confidence in the assays from the machine, and, after carefully examining himself, felt satisfied it was a delusion, so that, through the scientific attainments of Mr. Sme, the adventurers had been saved the expense of purchasing machinery that had turned out worthless.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.  
 Mr. BLAKE then proposed the following resolution:—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the committee, for the very able manner in which they have conducted the business of the company, and for the zeal and assiduity displayed by them in promoting the interests of the shareholders."

Mr. DULAMER seconded the resolution. During the last twelve months the total outlay was not more than 3000l., and the balance in hand upwards of 5000l., which must be satisfactory to the shareholders generally. He felt confident the operations were carried on with vigour and economy, and that the affairs of the adventurers were watched over by men of business. (Cheers.)  
 The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said no doubt gold was distributed through many lodes, but insufficient to pay. Parties only entered into speculations of that sort in the hope of obtaining profitable results. He warned several at the time of the gold delusion, and they had found out to their cost that he was correct. The committee would continue to use their best endeavours to bring the company to a successful position; and he firmly believed they had as valuable a piece of ground as any untried in this country.

A vote of thanks was next proposed to Mr. Sowell, the auditor.  
 Mr. SOWELL said most of them were aware that he had a great deal to do with accounts in the City of London; but from the admirable manner the South Devon affairs were managed, discount was deducted from every merchant's bill.

A lengthened discussion then ensued as to the receipt, by the secretary, of a telegraphic despatch on Saturday, signed by Nicholls, of Tavistock, stating that the lode had been out, and proved of great value. The chairman, suspecting it was a hoax, got up for joking purposes, ascertained by telegraph that the name of Mr. Nicholls had been forged, the meeting recommended the directors to prosecute the parties, if they could be discovered, and it was stated that five other similar despatches had been sent to different parties in London. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### THE GREAT TREGUENE CONSOLS.

A meeting of directors and shareholders, held at the offices of the solicitor to the company, 26, Bucklersbury, on the 13th inst., and adjourned to Monday, the 16th, the following report on the prospects and working of the mine, received from Captain Sparrow, was read and adopted:—

"Dorchester, April 12.—The time having arrived for me to give you a true and correct statement of my important undertaking, I must beg to call your attention to my report made in January last, wherein I stated that the lode in Hober's shaft had much improved since the last previous meeting. You then saw on the table specimens of very rich copper ore that had been broken down from the shaft two days previous to that meeting being held; and, although the severity of the weather during the winter months has considerably checked our progress in sinking the shaft, yet I can, with the utmost confidence and pleasure, state to this meeting that the lode has improved very considerably since I made my last report. Gentlemen, you have before you such facts for these statements as require little or no comment from me. The large stone that I sent you a fortnight since was broken 2 feet, or thereabouts, above the present bottom of the shaft. The other stones (which you see are all but solid copper) were broken yesterday from the bottom of the shaft, and before I left the mine to-day, the men informed me that they had just blasted a hole in the eastern end of the shaft, which tore up some very rich ore, equal to any that they had hitherto seen. My weekly reports that have of late been published in the *Mining Journal* have been very sanguine; but sanguine as they may appear, they are facts that cannot be contradicted by any practical man. The composition of the lode for the last 7 fms. we have sunk has been of a very promising character, composed chiefly of flint-spur or calc (commonly so called by miners), with very rich stones of black, grey, and yellow copper ore, similar to the stones you have before you, but not so rich as we have found it the last 6 ft. we have sunk. We have now going in the lode at the eastern part of Hober's shaft a run of rich gossan, mixed with grey copper and malleable or native copper, some of which you have before you. We have also broken off flint-spur, spotted with copper, dipping from the south part of the shaft into the lode; these branches are intersected in an oblique direction, and I beg to say, judging from the most splendid appearance of the lode now in the bottom of the shaft, that I cannot but be very near a rich course of ore.

Gentlemen, I cannot omit my remarks on this subject without reminding you of Capt. Maynard's statement, in his most valuable report to you some months since, wherein he states that at a deeper level we may expect an abundance of copper; and I do not feel it too tedious for me to state the remarks he made to me on the mine, and I do not scruple to say that I am doing him no other than justice when I inform you the report of that talented agent has been so far verified.

CARKE'S STATEMENT.—We are driving west on the course of the lode here at the bottom of shaft, which is about 35 fms. deep from surface. Although the lode is not rich in copper, yet it is gradually improving as we drive to it. We are getting into spar, of a similar nature to that in Hober's shaft. Our smiths' shop, counting-house, material-house, and carpenter's shop are completed, and we have sufficient timber, with out erecting new work, to last nearly two years. Our machinery is at present in excellent condition, and works extremely well; and, in conclusion, I beg to say that it is my impression the day is fast approaching when the Great Treguene Consols will be the richest mine in the eastern district of Cornwall, and her barren hills will be found far more valuable than mere rough grazing for cattle.—J. SPARROW.

The specimens alluded to in the above report and laid on the table were much admired by those present, and had also been examined by some leading mining men, who declared the mine must eventually turn out successful from whence such specimens had been produced at so shallow a level.—W. H. POLLARD, Sec. pro tem.

PRODUCE OF IRISH MINES.—The next sale of copper ores by public ticketing on the 9th of May, includes from the mines of Ireland 563 tons, consisting of:—11; and Treguene, 2 tons. On Tuesday, there were sold—from Berehaven, 106 tons; and Lackamore, 99 tons.

DEATH FROM CARBONIC ACID GAS IN A COAL PIT.—An inquest was held before Mr. W. S. Rutter, one of the coroners for Lancastr., at Tarnworth, near Manchester, on the body of John Tonge, aged 16, who worked in the Top Level East, one of the collieries belonging to the Bridgehead Trust, where a subterranean branch of the canal enters the mine for purposes of transit. From the evidence of the father, it appeared that his son not coming home by half-past four o'clock, he went down the pit to seek him, and found him lying on the coal in a barge, apparently asleep, the barge having drifted into the middle of the canal; assistance was procured, when Tonge was found to be quite dead, and two companions insensible, but they were recovered. One of these, W. Longworth, stated that he found deceased lying in the barge, and thinking him to be dead, placed him in the barge, which he unmoored, and subsequently fell senseless himself. The underlooker of the colliery explained that, in driving the lode, the men had broken into the Hutton Colliery, where a large furnace was kept lighted to increase the air current; this had gone out on the Saturday, and would cause the "return air" to penetrate the levels, carrying sufficient "white damp" to cause suffocation; the communication was about to be bricked up, as to avoid similar casualties. Verdict, "Accidental death."

### NOTES ON IRISH MINES.

In the Journal of the 17th February we inserted a summary of a description of the lead mines of Lurganure, County Wicklow, by the Rev. S. Haughton, M.A., Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin; and having received the third number of the author's *Notes on Irish Mines*, we now proceed to notice his account of the copper and lead mines of the Kenmare Valley, County Kerry. This valley extends eastwards from the town of Kenmare to the village of Kilgarvan about eight miles, varying in breadth from half a mile to one mile. Its geological features consist in a synclinal fold of lower carboniferous limestone, forming an inversion of strata, similar to those occurring in the south of Waterford and Cork, in Cornwall, and in the Eifel, as described by Sedgwick, Murchison, and other geologists, and by which inversion of strata the arenaceous, red, micaceous, and calcareous strata to the south appear to overlie the limestone of the valley. The strike of the limestone and other beds is very constant, averaging from east 37° north to east 12° north; and the position of the planes is well shown in a shaft at Greenlane, where there is a highly characteristic bed of calcareo-argillaceous slate, which, on analysis, produced argill., 49.25; peroxide of iron and alumina, 2.03; carbonate of lime, 38.74; carbonate of magnesia, 7.83; water, 1.26=99.11. The author here observes that this limestone in character closely approximates to that of Whiting Bay, Ardmore, accompanying veins of copper ore, and examined by Mr. Cotton, proving that the limestone beds of the Kenmare Valley belong to the lowest group of carboniferous limestone. Not the slightest trace of fossils could be found in the limestone of the district. The limestone is uniform in character, highly crystalline, with a slaty structure, exhibiting frequent planes of bedding and cleavage. The inverted beds south of the limestone consist of a series of micaceous, coarse, thickly bedded sandstones, dark coloured and slaty beds, and calcareous slates, containing nodules of clay, ironstone, and iron pyrites still further south, interstratified with thick beds of green grit, some of which are well exhibited in the road cuttings from Kenmare to Bantry. The whole valley near Kenmare is full of travelled boulders, many of which are grooved and striated, as if held while being pushed along a sharp surface, which has cut and polished them.

The mineral lodes in the Kenmare Valley consist of copper and lead, the former being developed at or near the boundary of the limestone, north and south. The lead lodes are confined exclusively to the limestone, in parallel bands, near the northern boundary. Both copper and lead lodes are nearly conformable to the bedding of the limestone in strike and dip. The Arduilly copper lode occurs at the northern junction of the limestone and red slate, in the townlands of Arduilly, about 5 miles east of Kenmare. It has been worked to a depth of 60 fathoms from surface, having near the engine-shaft the limestone for its south wall, and the red slate for the north, appearing as if formed along a line of fault, separating the limestone from the slate; its direction is nearly due east and west, underlies south for 40 fathoms 2 feet in a fathom, and ultimately acquires a small undulatory to the north. The ore varies considerably in character and quality, but consists principally of argilliferous arsenical grey copper, which, on analysis by Mr. Corrigan, in the laboratory of Trinity College, Dublin, produced—silica, 3.20; sulphur, 25.32; arsenic, 16.07; antimony, 3.70; copper, 40.28; iron, 4.54; zinc, 3.18; silver, 0.15; sulphate of mercury, 0.56=99.07. The purple, and ordinary yellow copper ore also occur, particularly at deeper levels. The other copper lodes are the Forge, the Trinity, and the Trinity South lodes; and those of lead, the Shanganry, the Shanganry South, and the Kilowen lodes. The copper lodes produce purple, yellow, and grey ores, and the lead ore is arseniferous. The green lode is the principal one in the Kenmare Valley, and although they hold out the promise of a fair return for a judicious outlay of capital, none of them have yet been worked on a scale of sufficient magnitude to develop their resources. It is worthy of remark, in considering the position of these copper lodes, to observe that they occur in the same geological position as some of the best lodes in Ireland; as the Gurnadunne lode, at Silver-mines and Berehaven, in the County of Cork; which latter, in fact, may be considered as occurring in part of the same valley, and in the red slates south of, and older than, the carboniferous limestone of the Kenmare Valley.

### MINING IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

A "Tourist," writing to *Monk's Herald*, says—"During the autumn of last year I was induced to visit your island for a short time, and having formerly been to a considerable extent interested in mining, curiosity led me to ramble through its mining districts. This, perhaps, will be a sufficient apology for my troubling you with the following remarks."

To the Laxey Mines, which appear to stand the highest in public opinion, I resolved to pay my first visit, and must confess that I was greatly surprised to find, in this little glen, so much valuable machinery in full operation, comprising a splendid large water-wheel (I believe upwards of 70 ft. in diameter), with others of a smaller size, and which I consider are well adapted to prosecute this mine to a very considerable extent. From what I observed upon the surface, I should infer that there must be a profitable and lasting mine underground. This mine has, I believe, been wrought by the present company for upwards of 32 years, during which period it has paid the shareholders a dividend, about 25,000l. The mine is situated at a distance of about 1 mile from the Laxey Mines, and seen all that I wished here, I proceeded, the second day, to the Foxdale Mines, and as I had never seen them noticed in any of the insular newspapers, I was led to believe they were poor; but on my visiting the "Beckwith Mine," which is the most productive of the set, and situate at the foot of South Barrow mountain, on the west side, being a beautiful locality for mineral deposits, I must confess I was infinitely gratified at seeing so many heaps of rich lead ore, lying in different places on the washing-floors, in course of being prepared for market, and which I thought boded well for their prospects underground. Here, also, there is some splendid machinery, consisting, amongst other things, of five steam-engines and two water-wheels, and with the exception of one large engine, which is worked occasionally, when the surface water supplying the wheel falls, are all in full operation. I believe the vein, or lead, runs east and west, through the entire length of the set, which, I was informed, is upwards of seven miles in extent, and from what I could gather from several of the miners on the spot, with whom I had some conversation, this seems at present an excellent mine, having some fine courses of lead ore in the bottom levels, extending west. From further information, I understand this mine has been wrought by the present company for about 22 years, and has realised a clear profit of upwards of 140,000l. There are other mines in the locality of a very promising character, particularly the Old Foxdale Mine. This mine was extensively worked by a former company, and produced large returns, the ore varying in quality for silver, from 10 to 180 ozs. to the ton of ore. I believe this property is now making good returns in a moderate way, and has given the shareholders, for the last two years, in dividends, upwards of 2000l. per quarter, and I am also informed that present appearances justify the anticipation of good dividends for some years to come.

My next trip was to the South Manx Mines, which are a very extensive set, comprising a "Glenchapp," "Bracka Head," and "Ballacorkish" Mines; at present the operations are limited, and are confined to the latter, where there is a small steam-engine erected, in order to deepen the engine pit. I was here informed that there had been some valuable lead ore lately discovered from a new lode in the adit level. Should there be a sufficient capital expended to develop these mines more speedily, there would be a greater chance of the shareholders being remunerated for their outlay.

Afterwards, in my drive from Douglas to Ramsey, I passed close by the Ballaglass Mine, where there is a large water-wheel lately erected, but as I hadly opportunity to call, I cannot comment upon it; but, I believe, there is as yet no discovery of any importance made."

GOLD IN WALES.—The directors of the Caegwian Mining Company have received the following report from Mr. Charles Low, the manager at those works:—"I have the pleasure of sending you particulars of my seventh series of assays, made from about 5 tons of quartz, taken from the north lode at these mines; the produce continues good:—

No. 1	3 ozs. 16 dwts. 4 grs.
2	3 10 8
3	2 18 2
4	2 13 8
5	3 1 11
6	2 5 8
615 4 16	
Or equivalent to	3 ozs. 0 dwts. 18 grs. fine gold per ton of quartz.

—CHARLES LOW: Bodowen, Dolgelly, April 18.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—  
 We have from time to time given the results of various assays made from several parcels of quartz by Mr. Charles Low, the manager of these works. And now we understand that 35 tons altogether have been crushed up for the purpose of these trials; each parcel of 5 tons having been sampled, and six assays made therefrom; the total produce of gold, on the average, being larger than the above return; that is to say, the 42 assays give an average of 3 ozs. 2 dwts. 5 grs. of fine gold to the ton of quartz. A reverberatory furnace has been erected at the works under Mr. Low's superintendence, in furtherance of his opinion,—"That to enable the gold to be extracted by amalgamation, it is necessary to subject the ore first to a process of calcination, so as to remove the sulphur and other deleterious minerals found by analysis to exist therein, which has hitherto apparently neutralised the effect of the mercury." This furnace is now being annealed, or lined, with fire-clay, and will in a very short time be ready for use, when the 35 tons of quartz will be carefully calcined, and afterwards tested by the Berdan machine; we may, therefore, very shortly expect to have definitive evidence of the value of Mr. Low's theory.

SMOKE NUISANCE OBVIATED.—LLANGENNECH COAL.—In our advertising columns will be found a decision by Mr. Elliott, the sitting magistrate at Lambeth Police Court, in a case involving a charge against Mr. Fleming, a brewer, of Camberwell, of much interest to all parties employing steam-engines, or any description of furnace which brings them within the operations of the Smoke Prevention Act. The charge against Mr. Fleming was, that he had neglected to provide any apparatus for consuming the smoke, and that he had allowed the same to escape from his chimneys, which emitted no smoke, and Mr. Elliott speedily dismissed the case, by deciding that where there was no smoke there could be none to consume, and no necessity existed for such an apparatus. The Llangennech Collieries, from which this valuable fuel is obtained, are situated in Carmarthenshire, convenient for shipment from the port of Llanelly. The coals are semi-bituminous, or what are termed in Wales "free burning coals"; they are very different in character from the bituminous coals of the north of England and other places, and require different treatment; and, if properly used, are productive of great economy, highly efficient in their commercial results, with the entire absence of smoke. From their great expansion in the furnace, light feeding is absolutely necessary; and from their great durability, they should be left at least five minutes in an incandescent state before throwing in a fresh supply, as it is precisely at this time the fuel is doing its greatest duty, and by which management there is a gain of five minutes upon every firing throughout the day. These coals do not cake on the surface, require no stirring, and when ashes accumulate on the bars it is only necessary to remove them by a poker from beneath. They are equally applicable and economical for all forms of boilers or furnaces, affording a superior result, and we have inspected numerous testimonials from brewers, bakers, distillers, sugar refiners, and others, as to their superior quality and economy. They have been shipped to all parts of the world for upwards of 20 years, and no instance of spontaneous combustion, or of explosion by the emission of gas, has ever occurred. The superiority of this coal being thus so unequivocally established, the supposition evinced by the Great Western and South Wales Railway companies is remarkable. While the railway companies in other parts of the kingdom are making strenuous exertions to transport coal and establish depots for this necessary of life, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the non-carboniferous districts, and at the same time establishing a highly profitable trade, the companies above-named, monopolising the western route, have so far, with its advantages staring them in the face, neglected a most favourable opportunity of aiding in the development of one of the most valuable coal deposits in the kingdom, of showing that they are prepared to advance with the age in its present state of rapid progress, and secure a large addition in the returns applicable to dividends to the shareholders.

### LARGE FAILURE OF A MINING AGENT—PETER STAINSBY.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, APRIL 17.

This was the first meeting under the bankruptcy of Peter Stainsby, described as a smelter, manufacturer, and dealer in mining shares, of Salvador House, Bishopsgate; of Pontefract, near Shrewsbury; and of Parson's-green, Fulham. The bankrupt petitioned the Court a few weeks ago, under the arrangement clauses; but the creditors not being satisfied with his statement and proposals, he was adjudicated a bankrupt. From the balance-sheet which he then filed, made up to the 15th of March last, we extract the following particulars:—

Dr.—To creditors, unsecured	£12,705 0 0
Ditto, private	492 0 0
Ditto, "mines," unsecured	2,333 0 0
Ditto, holding security, fully covered	8,575 0 0
Estimated value of security	5,425 0 0
Surplus	18,051 0 0
Ditto, partly secured	10,170 0 0 = 7,881 0 0
Deduct estimated value of security	6,604 0 0
Creditors on liabilities	£48,003 0 0
By good debtors	£5,094 0 0
Property	20,141 0 0
Amount for property held as security	5,425 0 0
Bad and doubtful debts (13,906l.), estimated to realise	2,900 0 0
Total	£30,620 0 0

Amongst the mines which are entered as creditors, the Callington Mine, for 1522l., stated to be the balance due from the bankrupt on his account as treasurer of the mine, in which he holds 331 shares. He had also acted as treasurer to no less than ten other mining companies, each of whom appear as creditors for various amounts. To the Drake Walls Mine he owes 4137l. on his treasurer's account; he holds 3055 shares in that company, and states that he is liable on bills which he has accepted for goods supplied to the company to the amount of 3309l. The Gaskin Mining Company (near Hayle) are returned as creditors for 3412l. on the bankrupt's account as treasurer. He has given acceptances for 2979l. for goods supplied to the company, and holds 4346 of their shares. To the Mendip Hills Mine he owes 2000l. on the balance of his treasurer's account; he holds 139 shares in the mine. To the Lewis Mine the balance due on the treasurer's account is 4388l.; he has accepted bills for them to the amount of 20,398l., and he holds 2345 shares in the company. Six other mining companies are returned as creditors for smaller sums, also due from the bankrupt on the balance of his account as treasurer. The liabilities on bills which he had accepted for various mining companies amount to 9329l.

The property held as security consists almost entirely of shares in the following mines: Drake Walls, Lewis, Gaskin, Bat Holes, West Wheel, Mendip Hills, Callington, North Wheel, Vale of Towry, Tincroft, Wheel Edward, Mendip Hills, Tamar, and British and Colonial Smelting Company. Of the unnumbered property in his own possession, valued at 20,141l., the whole consists of shares in mines, except 7637l., the value of household furniture, and 575s. shares in the Union Tin Smelting Works and the British Colonial Smelting Company.

Debts to the amount of 3000l. to 4000l. were proved at the meeting, and the following creditors were chosen trade assignees:—Mr. Samuel Betteley, of Tottenham, gentleman, and Mr. Charles Buris, jun., of Bridge-street, Blakewell, gentleman. Mr. Johnson is the official assignee, and Messrs. Lawrence, Piewa, and Boyer, are the solicitors under the proceedings.

### HOW MINING BUBBLES ARE CONCOCTED.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Gordon Allen conducted the case for Mr. James Wyatt (the plaintiff), and Mr. Serjeant Shee, with Mr. Metcalfe, appeared for Mr. Peter Doyle (the defendant), in an action upon a bill of exchange for 417l., at three months' date from the 8th April, 1852, drawn by Henry Gibson upon and accepted by Peter Doyle.

The defendant pleaded several pleas, among them one alleging that he had accepted the bill as a renewal of a former bill, which he had been induced to give upon the fraudulent representations of Henry Gibson, the drawer, and a person of the name of Craft, as to the value of the shares in a certain mine called the "Wheat Emma Tin and Silver Lead Mine," situated in Devonshire, and that he had accepted the said bill upon Gibson undertaking that if the shares were not of a certain value—namely, worth from 4l. 10s. to 6l. per share, he (the defendant) should not be called upon to pay the bill; that the bill should be renewed from time to time; and that, should the shares eventually not prove of value, then that he should not be called upon to pay anything. The plea rendered it necessary that the defendant should begin, and, as the history of the transaction will be better understood by that gentleman's own statement, we place it before our readers:—

PETER DOYLE said, I am a sailmaker, carrying on business at Wapping. In Dec. 1851, I became acquainted with Henry Gibson and John Craft, by going to the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate-street, which in those days was a house of resort for mining agents, mining promoters, and mining brokers. Gibson and Craft were extremely anxious that I should take some shares in a mine of which the former was the promoter, called the "Wheat Emma Tin and Silver Lead Mine." I declined having anything to do with the affair, remarking that I had no money to lose in mining. They frequently pressed me to take the shares, but I still refused. At length they said that they wished to obtain the names of respectable men to form their board of directors, and that if I would take 20 shares that would be a qualification; that they did not require me to pay the money for them, but that if I would give a bill it should be renewed on its falling due from time to time, if the shares did not become worth from 4l. 10s. to 6l. each—a value which Gibson said he would guarantee they would reach within a month or six weeks of the date of the first bill. If I did this, Gibson said he should be able to show that I had not only become a director, but had also at once paid for the 20 shares. Overpersuaded by these promises, I consented to accept the bill. Gibson and Craft continued to say that it would be a very good concern, and urged me not to think of selling my shares, and that if after some time I should become dissatisfied with the affair, Gibson would take the shares off my hands, or that the bill should be renewed from time to time; and at length they said that if the shares did not become of value, at any rate I should not be called upon to pay for them. But they expressed their confident opinion that the shares would go up to as high a price as 10l. in the course of a short time, or, at all events, before six months had elapsed. All these statements combined induced me to take the shares; but I did not receive the certificates until I had paid a call of 17l. per share, which was made about that time. This was in the early part of the year 1852. Time went on, the first bill became due, and was renewed, as the value of the shares had not advanced; but any value they had appeared to be little, if anything, more than nominal, and even that was among Gibson, Craft, and their friends, for the shares were never quoted in the market, and eventually the company was broken up, the plant and stock were sold off by auction, and the venture abandoned. The shares, in reality, never had any real value. The bill for 407l. became due on April 8th, 1852, and was renewed at three months' date. The second bill, therefore, arrived at maturity on July 11th, 1852, but from that time until the commencement of the present action in January last no application was made to me for its payment. The bill, in fact, had never been presented. The present plaintiff was Gibson's solicitor, and chanced to be at Gibson's upon an occasion when I called there to request the payment of an account for some flags I had supplied to that person, which were to be used at the ceremony of commencing the working of another mine he was promoting, called the Royal Hibernian Mine. Gibson said my account was 17l. odd. Gibson said that if I would deduct that sum from my second, and then overdraw, bill, he would draw a third bill for the balance. I refused to consent to anything of the sort, assigning as the reason of my refusal that whereas he had received my goods as a consideration for the sum claimed, I had not received any consideration for the acceptance I had given. The plaintiff was present all this time. Words arose between Gibson and myself, in the course of which I distinctly said that I would never pay the bill, as it had been obtained from me by the false representations of Gibson and Craft. Gibson thereupon threatened to sue me at once, and said he should instruct his pleader to commence proceedings immediately to enforce payment. Those proceedings, however, were never taken. Gibson became a bankrupt, and, having gone away, was now residing in Paris, it appeared.

In his cross-examination by Mr. James, the defendant said he had received the shares in the beginning of 1852. He was one of the directors of the company, but had not acted more than three or four times. In that capacity he had signed checks on account of the company; two or three, perhaps. The checks were to pay claims which Gibson said were due for work done for the mine. The mine was ultimately abandoned, as it proved to be valueless. As to the shares, he had never heard of them in the market. Gibson was the promoter of the "Royal Hibernian Mine Company," and he ordered the flags, so that by their use the opening of the undertaking might be made more imposing. Among the flags there was the American and the French, with the stripes.

Mr. BARON ALDERSON.—To represent, I suppose, the stripes which were to be inflicted on the backs of the shareholders. (Laughter.)  
 WITNESSES.—There was a lease of the mine, but the directors were unable to obtain its production by Gibson until the meeting at which it was required to abandon the mine. He had never asked any one to buy his shares, except Gibson, who had promised to take them off his hands; but Gibson always recommended him not to sell, assuring him that they would become valuable, and adding that if they should not do so he would not be called upon to pay for them.

The interrogatories and answers of the plaintiff, whose examination had been in that way taken, were here put in and read. From those it appeared that, although he had not been concerned in the promotion of the mine, yet that he was Gibson's solicitor, and had been appointed solicitor to the Wheat Emma Company. He said he did not know of the existence of the bill which was the subject of the present action until it had been endorsed to him in the month of December, 1852, by Gibson, in part payment of the money he owed him for professional services. Gibson, who became a bankrupt, was now residing in Paris.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE summed up the evidence for the defendant.  
 Mr. JAMES then, in reply, urged that the defendant was liable to this bill.  
 Mr. BARON ALDERSON, in leaving the case to the jury, said the question for their consideration was this, had the defendant proved his plea to satisfaction? If so, he was entitled to a verdict.—The jury found for the defendant.

THE "GREAT WELSH SPEC." AGAIN.—In the Journal of the 7th inst., we gave the particulars of the trial at Kingston, when Mr. Samuel Wilkes, of Wolverhampton, obtained a verdict for 1500l., as damages for alleged unlawful prosecution on the part of Mr. Reuben Plant, in connection with dealings in various mining speculations. The affair was again argued in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, when the Court granted a rule for a new trial, on the grounds that the judge should have told the jury there was reasonable and probable cause, and of excessive damages.

TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5s.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS WONDERFUL REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS.—Mr. Slater, of Stone, states in a letter to Prof. Holloway, that he has seen many cures effected by his invaluable ointment and pills. One, in particular, he mentions as most extraordinary, that of a stone-mason, working on the new Catholic Chapel in that town, whose foot and ankle were one complete mass of sores, the worst he ever beheld; but, by the application of the remedies for a short time, it was really astonishing to see the rapid cure these valuable medicines effected, as his foot is soundly and permanently healed.—Sold by all vendors of medicines, and at Prof. Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London; and 80, Maiden-lane, New York.



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 130 ft. level, is worth for copper ore 20¢ per fm. The north part of the lode in the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 30¢ per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 20¢ per annum; the lode in the 120, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 10¢ per fm. The lode in the 80, east of the lode, is about 3 feet wide, dredged with ore, but nothing to value, now being driven by six men. The cross-cut in the 60, south of Fryer's shaft, is being driven by four men. There is no change in any other of the lode since the last report. The tribute department looks just the same as for some time past.—MATTHEW WHITE: April 16.

**ALTARNUN CONSOLS.**—We have not taken down any lode in the stope in the back of the 20 since last report. The lode in the bottom of the 10 is 3 ft. wide, yielding about 3 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. There is a little improvement in the lode in the shaft.—R. RYLANDS: April 18.

**BALLYVIRGIN.**—Since my report of the 10th inst. (which stated the lead to have been superseded by copper), the lode in the 10 ft. level, south of engine-shaft, has slightly improved, and has every appearance of still further improvement; the lode will yield 7 cwt. of copper ore per fm.—R. W. SMITH: April 17.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—There is no change in the 130 ft. level east. In the 115 fathom level east the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom; no lode taken down in this level west since last report. Jeffery's stope, in the back of this level, are still worth 6 tons of ore per fathom; we are driving by the side of the lode in the 100, Jackson's stope in this level are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. In the 90 ft. level east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing very fine stores of ore, more promising than for some weeks past. There is no change in the 80 ft. level.—J. PHILLIPS: April 18.

**BOILING WELL.**—This month we have sunk 2 fathoms in the engine-shaft, the ground is still favourable for sinking; should it continue we hope to sink the same next month; the engine-shaft is now 6 fms. below the 50. The western end in the 50 is still producing good stones of ore, leaving high tribute ground; the eastern end in this level, on the south part, will produce good stones of ore, also leaving tribute ground. We have cut the north wall in this end, and have set to rise through to the 40, which will ventilate the 50, and make a good roadway; the north part of this lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and peach, sprigged with ore. The eastern end in the 40 has improved very much since my last report; the lode in the end at present is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper ore, and has a promising appearance, and I have every reason to think that this end will make a productive one again. The tribute pitches, on an average, are looking fair.—G. RYLANDS: April 14.

**BOLENOVE.**—In the 50 ft. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the 30 west continues 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prisms, and soft spar. In the 20 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing rich stones of black and grey ore.—W. ROBERTS: April 14.

**BORINGDON CONSOLS.**—The shaft is cased and divided down 12 fms. below the 24, or 64 fathoms from the surface, and we shall resume sinking next week. The 24 east presents at the present time a much more favourable appearance than usual; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and contains some very fine stones of ore, with a considerable quantity of jack, that will, we hope, add to the returns. In the 24 west we are driving a cross-cut, to intersect the north part of the lode, which we expect to reach in about a fortnight. We resumed driving east in the 12 on Thursday last; the lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, producing some good saving work, and as there is a large stream of water issuing from the end, with other favourable indications, we are looking forward to further improvements. We have about 8 tons of crop ore dressed, and about 40 tons of seconds, which can be sampled whenever we think proper. We have also 6 tons of jack cleaned, and we purpose making it 10 tons, and then send samples to the smelting company.—J. WOLFERTAN: April 15.

**BOTTLE HILL.**—The cross-cut in the 123 is much the same as last reported. The lode in the 113 has during the past week much improved, and is producing good work for tin. The two stope in the back of this level also show an improvement, and are yielding favourably. In driving south in the 100 we have cut into the north part of the lode, and the lode has taken the tin and copper therefrom. We have nothing particular to mention as regards any other part of the mine.—JOHN GIFFORD: April 17.

**BYRNFOOD HALL.**—The stope sinking on the junction of the Milw, with the oblique vein, has, I am glad to say, improved. In the other stope, southward, we have a vein 7 ft. wide, just coming down into the bearing ground, and I entertain confident hopes of good paying ground between.—W. FRANCIS: April 19.

**BYRTAIL.**—The 10 east, on the new lode, was resumed last Monday morning, in which there is some very fine ore; there has been no lode taken down since that time, but should it turn out agreeable to the present prospects, it will produce about 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; the end is now in a similar channel of ground to that which produced the deposit of ore found some few fathoms west. In consequence of our trenches being deep, I have only seen the lode in one place—in back of the eastern ground; in that place it produced some ore—in fact, as much as could be expected by merely opening on the back of the lode. I hope to see it further east in the course of a day or two. The parcel of ore will be all delivered at Newtown on Tuesday next, when I shall take the necessary steps to forward it to Holywell for sale.—JAMES ROBERT: April 18.

**BUTTERDON.**—The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 30 fathom level, where the lode is much the same as when last reported.—W. BRYANT: April 17.

**CAE GYNON.**—The 20, east of engine-shaft, is more promising than last reported, being composed of blende, lead ore, and spar. The men from the 20 west are employed in casing and dividing the shaft from the 10 to the 20. As soon as this is finished they will resume their driving. The winze under the 10 ft. level, 10 fms. west of engine-shaft, is looking well. The stope also is yielding fair quantities of lead ore. Our surface operations are going on well.—E. STEEDMAN: April 17.

**CALSTOCK CONSOLS.**—In the north cross-cut, from the eastern end, the counter branch has been driven on for 6 feet; its average size is about 1 foot, and contains some very rich copper ore; from what has been done on it, and its bearing, it is evident this is not the lode we are in search of, and the cross-cut is, therefore, being driven still further north, where the ground is very favourable for breaking. In driving east on the Edward lode a small spar cross-course has been cut, containing stones of lead ore. A very large stream of water is issuing from the bottom of the level at the point of the lode, against the cross-course. No lode has been taken down to the east of the cross-course. In the western level there is a large and kindly-looking lode coming in; it is at present composed of quartz of a soft nature, and contains a quantity of mundle; the killas by the side of the lode is also of a soft nature.—W. B. COLLOM: April 17.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—On Saturday last the men were paid their wages, and the following bargains set:—The 60 end to drive west, by four men, at 3¢ per fm.; the 60 cross-cut to drive south from the plat, by four men, at 3¢ per fm. The sumpmen have a bargain to put in punt-house, fix cistern, 20 fms. of ladders, and make everything ready for sinking, for 100 lbs. We shall want to get the punt and the North Mine, below the adit, when we sink again, and hope to get all done during this month.—W. COOK: April 15.

**CAMBORNE CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 10 ft. level east, on the counter, has not been taken down this week. Other tutwork bargains are progressing favourably.—W. ROBERTS: April 14.

**CAMDWR-MAWR.**—The stope in the 5 ft. level is daily improving; the copper is giving place to the lead. We are driving east in the 12, in which good strings of lead are appearing. The round blende commenced working on Thursday last. By pay-day I hope we shall have 10 tons of ore for sale. Our main attention is directed to the completion of the drawing-machine, which, if all well, will be accomplished by about the end of the month. We have an increased number of hands upon the floors since my last report.—J. WILLIAMS: April 14.

**CARRACK DEWS UNITED.**—We have now nearly completed our preparations for further sinking in Battery shaft; we hope to commence again with eight men tomorrow. In the 30 east we have driven about 2 fathoms, the lode here at present poor; driving by eight men, at 3¢ per fathom. At Eley's shaft, it will take us nearly this week to complete our work to enable us to commence sinking under the 22 ft. level, by eight men; we are driving the 22 east, by three men and three boys; we have been going by the side of the lode since the setting day, therefore we cannot quote its value till we take it down; it looks well at present; there are different branches of rich copper droppers falling into the lode. We have driven about 8 ft. since the setting day, from which driving we have taken out not less than ¼ ton of almost solid copper, and if the lode when taken down proves as good as it promises, there will be another ton at the least. We can drive this level as far as we like without danger; present appearances warrant us in expecting it will prove a profitable one. We commenced dressing copper yesterday.—M. DEWS: April 17.

**CARVANNALL.**—At the engine-shaft sinking under the 106 ft. level the lode is 3 feet wide, producing mundle, iron, and stones of ore. No alteration in any other tutwork bargains. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.—W. ROBERTS: April 17.

**CUBERT UNITED.**—At Trebickin, the lode in the 65 west end is 15 inches wide, composed of quartz, prisms, and flookan, with spots of lead. The lode in the 55 west end is about 18 inches wide, composed of soft spar, prisms, and flookan, with some good stones of lead; it is looking very promising indeed, and the ground is favourable for driving. The stope in the back of this level are worth full 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of this level, west of James's rise, are worth 3 cwt. of lead per fm. At Trebickin, there has been no lode taken down in the 60 north end during the past week; the same is applicable to the 60 south end. The lode in the 55 north end is 15 inches wide, worth about 2 cwt. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of this level are worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm. No lode has been taken down in the sump-house for the past week. On Wednesday evening last, the main pin of the balance-bob at Trebickin engine-shaft broke, which arrested our progress in that part of the mine for the last three days, but at present the engine and pitwork are in good working order.—J. TAKWIN: April 14.

**CROSSGILL HEAD CONSOLS.**—The weather has just set in fine, enabling us to commence dressing the ores. The whim will be erected I expect next week, and also a good ladder-way put into the north shaft. The masons have commenced building the new shops, and will complete them as fast as practicable, after which we shall be able to increase the number of pickmen and dressers. I see no alteration to report at present in the underground department, but have still good ore in the forehead, back, and bottom of the 17 ft. level. Our men next week will chiefly be employed cutting out the place for the whim, putting in ladder-way, laying rails in the 17, and other surface work.—T. DICKINSON: April 16.

**CWM DAREN.**—In the engine-shaft, sinking under the 30 ft. level, the part of the lode being carried is about 3 feet wide, yielding saving work for lead and copper ore. In the 30 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. In the stope in the back of the 30, east of Morgan's winze, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding ¼ ton of copper ore per fm.—ARTHUR WATERS: April 16.

**CWMDYLE.**—We have commenced working at No. 1 stope, No. 6 level, which opened its former size and quality. On clearing the higher levels, we find a great deal of ore accumulated in them, which has prevented the rollers getting out this week; this being about clear, the ore will now be got out, and we shall take on our force for active operations. The stamps have been at work, but not having sufficient hands, very little of the ore has been dressed. A supply of ore having been got down to the stamps this week, next week we shall get down the mill work.—T. COLLIER: April 16.

**DEVON BURRA BURRA.**—The cross-cut which is driving towards the new lode in the back will further improve in appearance as we proceed, the ground consisting of light blue killas, with branches of spar, and spotted with ore. There is also a large stream of water now issuing from the end, and which we are well prepared to meet, as our pitwork and machinery are in good working condition.—J. LORR: April 16.

**DEVON BULLER.**—We are getting on with all speed with our work; the engine-house is completed, and the engineers will commence fitting to-day.—W. NEILL: April 16.

**DEVON TIN.**—At the North Mine, since last report we have driven 4 ft. in the 15 fathom level, and during the past week the men have taken down the lode; the ground in the end continues hard for driving. We have set on tribute, to five men the pitch west of the engine-shaft, to five men the eastern pitch, and to two men in the back of the 15 west. We have made everything ready for dressing, and hope shortly to get the tin ready for market.—J. THOMAS: April 18.

**EAST BLACK CRAIG.**—In the 22 end west the lode is spotted with lead, and a white rider rock coming in the south side; the lode continues of a good size, with a strong stream of water coming from the north side. The 33, driving west on the south lode, is much as last reported, and producing good saving work. We expect No. 1 cross-cut west to hole to this end in a day or two. In the 35 end east the south lode has improved for ore, and is a very kindly lode. In No. 1 cross-cut east, driving south in the 22 fathom level, the men have gone through some good branches of friable spar and lead, similar to what was in the cross-cut in the 27 below. We have set a pitch to-day in the back of the 33, on the south lode.—H. WILLIAMS: April 18.

**EAST FRONGOCH.**—Our pay and setting was on the 9th, when we set the shaft to nine men for the month, at the former price, 21¢ per fm. The shaft is now about 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 20 ft. level; there is no material alteration in the ground since my last; should the present price remain with us, I hope to report of a greater progress than I have hitherto done. Our machinery is working satisfactorily.—THOMAS PASCOE: April 12.

**EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. In the 49 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The middle lode, in the 30, west of the Red whim-shaft, is 2 feet wide, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking in this level the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have set the flat-rods to the Red whim-shaft, and commenced sinking; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore.—J. PHILLIPS: Jun.

**EAST POLGOOTH.**—The 57 ft. level cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, is driven 14 fms. 2 ft.; I think we have about 6 fms. more to drive to the lode. The 57 cross-cut south is driven 8 fms. We are getting on with all speed to see the lode, which I hope will be accomplished in the time calculated.—April 14.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 44 ft. level, is composed principally of capel, and at times good stones of ore. The water is exceedingly strong; and this, combined with a hard capel, makes it very sparry for sinking. The shaft is down about 6 fms. 2 ft. below the level.—April 14.

**FEE DONALD.**—The lode in the antimony end is 3 feet wide, with some very fine looking spar and flookan, and some good spots of lead, very much the nature of ground as when we had the lead. The branch of lead in the rise in the back of this level is getting very small, I do not see it will pay for stopping any longer. I intend next week to put the men to sink on the bunch of lead we drove through. The end driving east on the lode south of this is looking very promising for lead, and worth 6 cwt. of good quality lead ore per fathom. The end driving west, on the Smith's, is the same as last reported, spotted throughout with lead. To-day we have opened on the back of this lode, at a higher point on the eastern hill, but we cannot say anything about it for a day or two, as we only saw a small part of it. I consider the road half made.—J. MURRAY: April 17.

**GARREG.**—We have now got ready the whole of the new engine-shaft, in the limestone; we have completed the lode, or plat, and secured it well with timber. We have met with a small lode in the engine-shaft, bearing 25° from east west; this lode yields a little lead in sinking. We are now 22 fms. deep from the shaft, and are progressing favourably. We have commenced building the engine-house. I have suspended the 40, driving west, for the present; we have only pipe air, and the men cannot get the lead clear from smoke. When we get our new engine shaft, we shall have plenty of air, and be able to drive the level both cheaper and quicker. We have no water in our washing-place, so that we shall be obliged to carry the ore to old Garreg adit level to be dressed.—W. RAMSDEN: April 19.

**GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.**—The Maestryr shaft, which is one of three composing the above company, is situated between Dolgelly and Barmouth, and is surrounded by some of the most important mines in North Wales. About a mile to the north-west is the famous gold mine, Clogau, where so much gold was obtained near to the surface; and a quarter of a mile to the east is the celebrated Prince of Wales Mine, which is now commencing to work in earnest for gold, raising auriferous lead, as well as finding good specimens of native gold. Maestryr has eight well-defined lodes running through it, with a general direction of a few degrees north of east, and these lodes dip to the south, and carry lead and blende; while the other three lodes have a northern dip, which is the inclination of all the gold-bearing lodes yet worked upon in North Wales, and are more or less charged with gold and silver, lead and blende, and in some places the quartz is beautifully interspersed with visible and moss-like gold. The lodes No. 1, 2, and 3 have been driven upon, and all show lead, blende, and copper. The lode No. 3, which has been most worked upon, has produced marketable blende and lead; and there are about 30 tons of strong blende, with a little good copper, lying in the level, and a considerable quantity more can be stopped down. On No. 4 a cross-cut has been driven to intersect the lode, from which good ore has been raised, and, being a very wide and strong lode, might be worked with profit for blende and lead. Lodes No. 5 and 7 have not yet been worked upon, but show very strong in the bed of the river—the lode No. 7 being 9 ft. wide, and will, when opened, most probably afford those auriferous results which its inclination and characteristics warrant, from the similarity that it has with other gold lodes. The lode No. 6 has been driven on for 35 fms., and is about 2 to 3 ft. wide, with an underlie north about 1 ft. in the fathom; the last 3 fms. on the north side of the lode, which shows a facing of very hard quartz, highly impregnated with visible gold, which can be seen in the roof of the level, on the south side, and in the bottom, to that extent. The lode at this spot will make about 5 tons per fm., which I could not value, considering the large quantity of gold visible, at less than from 30¢ to 35¢ per ton. At 40 fms. east from this point, a shaft has been sunk on the same lode to the depth of 12 fms., which, by driving 2 fms. in the bottom, has cut the lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and produces magnificent ores of blende and lead, which will be very valuable for the silver and gold they contain. This shaft will have to sink 10 fms. deeper to be on the same level with the drivings where the gold is visible. On No. 8 a cross-cut has been driven 13 fms. to cut the lode, which is about 4 ft. wide, underlying 3 ft. in a fathom; lead, blende, and copper are mixed throughout the lode, and there is no doubt that, when more work is done on this lode, visible gold would be found; this lode will fall into No. 7, although not within the boundary of this sett. Nos. 3 and 4 intersect one another at about 35 fms. from the mouth of their respective levels; after the junction of these two lodes it runs east for about 100 fms., and intersects No. 2, at which point an opening has lately been made a few feet from the surface, and some beautiful stones of good lead raised. On the dressing-floors there are about 22 tons of auriferous and argentiferous blende ready for market, and a small heap of lead and silver-bearing lead. The general features of the property there are about 200 tons of ore fit for dressing. The general features of the lodes promise, as the workings are prosecuted deeper, they will yield large returns of ore; but the country at present being so very hard, that if it was not for the fact that the lead and blende produced is rich in gold and silver, it might cost more at present to raise it than it would realise. As far as the gold quartz is concerned, it is so rich, and the appearances are so good, that no mine in North Wales has a better opportunity of proving the value of rich gold ores under economical and practical treatment, and I have no hesitation in saying that the results will be enormous, the prospect being so favourable; and I can only hope that both directors and shareholders will, by a firm union, avail themselves of the good opportunity now afforded to them.—JOHN CALVERT: 189, Strand.

**GREAT COWARCH.**—The ground in the 30 ft. level south is very much improved, and the men can make faster progress. The lode is getting more settled than it has been for the last 2 or 3 fms. driving, and producing very good stones of lead ore. In the 30 ft. level north the men are still cutting through the lode, which is producing good specimens of lead ore. Mr. Low has been here this week, and sampled five parcels of 5 tons each, which have completed the sampling of 50 tons of quartz.—ROSE NORTHBY: April 14.

**GREAT HEWAS UNITED.**—The north lode, in the 56 ft. level, is 1½ ft. wide, good average work; in the 46 ft. level, 4 ft. wide, good saving work; in the 36 ft. level, 30 in. wide, very good work; in about a couple of months (when opened out properly) these places will increase the returns. I do not calculate sinking into the 26 ft. level, for some time for some time or three months, being a distance of 12 or 14 fms. from lode to lode, just in this place; but after this lode is cross-cut in the various places in the various lodes, it will enable us to lay out the lode for stopping at a rapid rate. I am satisfied that every shareholder may calculate his interest in Great Hewas pretty safe; but it will require some months to accomplish certain work in hand to give it fair play. We shall sell this month's tin to-morrow, about 5000 worth.—J. WENN: April 19.

**GREAT NORTHRIDGE CONSOLS.**—Hitchins's engine-shaft is now 4 fms. under the adit, in which, I am happy to say, we have quite a new discovery. We have a lode in the north side of our shaft, composed of some of the most magnificent qualities, equal to any in this district; the country is so good, that you may say as I have not seen the north wall, however, as far as we have seen it, it is composed of gossan, quartz, prisms, mundle, greens, and some splendid stones of blue-coated ore. The ground is white killas, and highly mineralised, in fact, everything we can wish for. The walls of the engine-house are up, and we commenced to cover in to-day; the stack is also completed. All other things are progressing with satisfaction. I do not hesitate in saying that ere long we shall have another Devon Great Consols.—THOMAS MITCHELL: April 19.

**GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.**—The lode in the 70 ft. level is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 60 ft. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 50 ft. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm.—J. DAVIS: April 14.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—The lode in the 170 west is improved, and will turn out 5 tons per fm. The lode in the 170 east is 3 feet wide, and improved in appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the 160 will yield 3 tons per fm. The 118 will turn out 4 tons per fm. The other parts of the mine without much variation.—S. THOMAS: April 18.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—The ground in the new engine-shaft still continues to improve, and I hope in the course of another month to have the cistern and lift fixed so as to be able to sink shaft. The lode in the 51, east from new shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of lead, mundle, &c., and looking very promising. The lode in the 46 west is 1 foot wide, containing stones of lead, and appears very promising. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, improving in quality. The lode in the 30 east is without any alteration. The stope in the bottom of the 40 are looking exceedingly well. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of lead ore, and shall open more tribute ground in a short time, as the 61 ft. level extends east and west from the new shaft. We sampled, on Saturday last, about 35 tons of good quality lead ore.—J. ROBERTS: April 17.

**GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.**—Harvey's engine-shaft is progressing favourably; I expect it will be sunk to the 10 in about six weeks. The men in the back of the 60, east of the shaft, are still rising in the ground south of the lode, and have about 9 feet more to communicate with the winze in the bottom of the 50, which we expect to effect in about a fortnight. On Thursday last the men cut into the lode 4 feet below the back of the said rise 18 inches—producing excellent quality tinuff. The lode in the 60, west of the shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 18¢ per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, east of the latter mentioned shaft, is 4 feet wide, sinking at 12¢ per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of the shaft, is 60 ft. wide, will lay open a large quantity of low tribute ground. The stope in the bottom of the 50, east of the said winze, are now being wrought by six men, at 3¢, 6d., in 17. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, which is resumed since last report, west of the said shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 12¢ per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of copper-house shaft, and west of the elvan course, is 3 ft. wide, worth 24¢ per fathom, with indications of a greater improvement. The lode in the 40, west of the elvan course, is 3 ft. wide, worth 13¢ per fathom. The tribute ground in the back of the lode is now being wrought by nine men, at an average price of 7¢, 6d., in 17. We have not, as yet, been able to resume our working in the 30, on the north lode, in

consequence of an increase of water, but expect to do so shortly. Carnarvon lode in the adit end west, is 3½ feet wide, composed of spar, killas, and prisms, intersected with spots of tin—of a very promising appearance. The tribute department throughout looks well. The engineers are getting on well with the stamping-engine, having fixed the main beam, cylinder, bottom nozzles, and some of the condensing work.—S. S. NOBLE: April 16.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR.**—Cress's sumpmen have nearly completed all the cutting for bearers, cistern, and catches. The masons are making rapid progress at Trebickin's engine-house.—GROSS LODE: At No. 14, the stamps, east and west under the 10 ft. level, are producing work of good quality. The Metal Lode at the engine-shaft is worth 60¢ per fm.; from the increase of water, it is expected to be near the junction of the south lode. In No. 2 (the 60 west) the lode is large, and producing good work for tin. In No. 5, the lode in the winze under the 50 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, is still improving in value. In No. 9, the lode in the stope east of No. 5, is worth 80¢ per fathom.

**HAWKMOOR.**—The lode at the eastern shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of vein and yellow copper ore, of fair quality; the shaft is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The 30 east has been much impeded for want of air, and to remedy this we propose to put the end men to rise to the 30; through the floors of ground which have been so productive in the stope westward; we have not fully taken down the lode, which is large, containing much mundle, and spotted with copper ore. In the stope in the back of the 30 the lode is divided into branches as we extend east, and to keep up the sampling the sinking the shaft must be pushed on as fast as possible. In our joint detailed report we have given all particulars for the general meeting. The tributers are working with spirit, and getting fair wages.—J. KENTON; J. RICHARDS: April 16.

**HEMERDON CONSOLS.**—In the bottom level east the lode is 20 in. wide, producing good work for tin. In the same level west the lode is 6 in. wide, with occasional stones of tin. In the 15 east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good work in the stope in back of this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing as good work as have ever seen on the mine. In the stope in back of the 15 west the lode is 10 in. wide—saving work. We have completed the railroad from the shaft to the stope, and are getting on with all other surface operations with all possible speed, and we shall sample 4 tons on Saturday the 21st inst.—J. GIFFORD: April 18.

**HERWARD UNITED.**—We are progressing regularly with our trials. The Wynn shaft is now secured to the rock. The rise against it, on Norbury's vein, at present promises some to improve. Rookell's cross-cut, Grainger's vein, driving south-east from this cross, is daily improving as to price of ground, and also in progress for ore. Henblas shaft is all we could wish, and is now down about 7 fms. below the 15 ft. level, with a little ore on the oblique vein on which it is sinking. Altogether the appearances are all we could wish, and a short time now will, I trust, realise all my most sanguine expectations.—J. B. LIGHTHALL: April 19.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—Morris's shaft is below the 75 about 5 fathoms, the lode in which is equally large, although it is somewhat less productive of ore. Doldge's winze is down about 9 fms. below the 75; the part of the lode being carried is 3 feet wide, composed of very strong capel, interspersed throughout with rich yellow ore. In the 75, driving east, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 75 west there is nothing new to report. In the 65 east the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In Morris's winze, sinking below this level, the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 55 there is more ore in the lode, but the south wall is yet reached.—South Lode: Hitchins's shaft is about 8 fms. below the 65; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is producing good stones of ore. In the 65 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a leader of superior quality on the north wall; in the western end the lode is equally large, and is producing occasional stones of ore. The stope and pitches continue to yield average quantities of ore.—W. RICHARDS: April 18.

**HOPE VALLEY.**—The lode in the 35 end, driving south on the western part, is present unproductive; the lode in the back of this level, about 2 fms. behind the end, will produce 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. We have cleared up the south winze in the bottom of the 23, and put the men to sink it through to the 35; as this level is nearly driven up to this point, this will give good work. The lode in the 35 is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. No important alteration in the tribute department.—W. BARRETT: April 18.

**LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.**—I have nothing to report this week, as, in consequence of our having to fix the new lift for the stamps, we were obliged to stop the engine. We set it to work again last Friday, and the water will be in fork by to-morrow night. The flat-rods forked the water at Eley's shaft this morning. The engineers intend trying the stamps to-morrow; I am afraid the engine will not carry so many loads as was supposed by some. I hope to give you particulars next week.—P. PASCOE: April 18.

**MERILYN.**—We are preparing our rods for the brannocks between Merilyn mine and the Bryn Ferrod shaft. We have widened the Bryn Ferrod shaft for 12 fms. from surface, and are progressing favourably. We have opened Victoria shaft to 3½ fms. below the 20, and are now sinking upon an east and west lode; the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of carbonate of lime, calcamine, and lead ore. When we have sunk 6 fms. deeper we shall drive out upon the lode several hundred tons of lead ore. We have raised from this lode in the 20 ft. level. We are preparing to draw out the 10-inch plunger from the underlay in the engine-shaft; it will lessen the expense considerably in pumping. Our tribute pitches are without alteration since my last report.—W. RAMSDEN: April 19.

**MOLLAND.**—The stope in the back of the 52 east has improved a little since last week, worth at present about 7½ per fm. In the stope in the back of the 43 east the men have stripped down the branch, and have again commenced stopping, where the lode is large, and worth about 11½ per fm.; a pitch in the back of this level is worth 8½ per fm. The lode in the level driving east from the bottom of the winze, in the eastern adit, is 1 foot wide, worth 9¢ per fm. I am glad to inform you that I have succeeded in shipping our ore at Barnstaple for Swansea, which amounts to 24 and 25 tons.—P. HENNESSY: April 18.

**MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.**—The north cross-cut has been driven in the past week ¼ ft.; the ground is harder than it has been for several fathoms driven through. No. 1 lode, south, is increasing in size, and yielding much the same quantity of copper as last reported.—JAMES RICHARDS: April 18.

**NANTEOS AND PENRHILL.**—In the Eystunston deep adit east the lode is about 2 feet wide, and spotted with ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. In the 45 end of Penrhill, the lode is not looking quite so well as when last reported on, yielding about 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the stope in back of the same the lode is worth an average yield from 12 to 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the stope in back of the 36 ft. level, 30 and 40 fms. east of Penrhill, the lode on an average will yield from 1 to 10 cwt. of ore per fathom; at present, we have not sufficiently cleared the 36 east to commence dressing it.—M. BARRETT: April 16.

**NORTH BULLER.**—The 56 ft. level is extended east of the shaft about 11½ fms. and is now within 2 fms. of the winze; the lode is much of the same character as it has been. I do not expect much improvement in the lode in the end east of the winze, as the shoot of ore met with in the 40 is dipping east. The lode in the 40 ft. level is steadily improving, and will no doubt, ere long, lead to something good; the two branches are united, and present very good indications of becoming a well-defined copper lode; it is still composed of beautiful gossan, intermixed with rich copper ore, worth about 4½ per fm.; this level is opened on east of the shaft about 12 fms.—JAMES MINERS: April 13.

**NORTH SORTBRIDGE.**—I think our adit end is near the lode, as we have got a great increase of water issuing from the end; the ground has also changed its color, and it is now more light killas.—J. KEY: April 19.

**NORTH WHEAL BASSET.**—The following is a statement of to-day's tutwork atings: The 72 fathom level cross-cut to drive north of Miner's shaft, by four men, at 3¢ per fm.; the new shaft to sink below the 112 ft. level, by four men, at 3¢ per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing yellow copper ore throughout. The 112 ft. level to drive east of the new shaft, by four men, at 3¢ per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 112 ft. level to drive west of the new shaft, by six men, at 3¢ per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The winze to sink under the 102 ft. level, by six men, at 3¢ per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. Lyle's shaft to sink under the 102 ft. level, by six men, at 3¢ per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 102 ft. level to drive west of Lyle's shaft, by six men, at



into a dark grey limestone, with a point of clay and spar, 9 in. wide, on one side, with the beds dipping flat before us. The pitch in the bottom of this level will produce from 8 to 9 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 35 fm. level, driving north-east, we have met with the white carbonate of lime, and expect to intersect the lode in about 1 fm. more driving, as the stratum is favourable for meeting with the lode. In the 30 fm. level west the lode in the winze will produce from 6 to 7 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 10 fm. level the lode is running south of Michael's shaft; the pitch in the back of this level will yield 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitch at the winze, in the bottom of the east and west lode, is rather poor, but producing good stones of lead ore. At Rose Hill shaft, we are sinking a winze below the 40 fm. level to prove the lode, and clearing out the east and west lode upon the string lode, ready for driving eastward. We are progressing with our dressing department, and expect to be able to sample 20 tons at our next monthly sale.—W. RAMSEY: April 19.

**PENBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.**—The 50, east of Hunter's, on the north lode, is holed, which has given us a good ventilation; we shall at once resume the sinking of the winze below this level by six men. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 2 tons per fm., worth 9/6 per ton. The 90, west of Reid's, on the north lode, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will produce 1 1/2 ton per fm., worth 9/6 per ton. We are glad to say the men are working well, and progressing very satisfactorily with the 1 1/2 fm. level cross-cut at Reid's.—East Crinnis: In the 124, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; in the west end in this level we have not reached the main lode, consequently we have nothing new to report here. There is no alteration in any other of our levels in this part of the mine during the past week, as the men employed are despatching their lodes. The 30, east of Hunter's, on the tin lode, we are glad to say is looking pretty well, worth 12/6 per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the stope during the past week, but shall do so in the early part of the next, when we will report its value.—W. ANNEAR: April 14.

**PENHAUGE.**—The lode is 4 in. wide, at present poor for lead.—W. BRYANT.

**PEN-Y-GELL.**—We have four men driving upon the branch lode in the 10 fm. level. The pitch in the back of this level is not so productive as when last reported on. The lode is 18 inches wide, composed of carbonate of lime, and producing good stones of lead ore.—W. RAMSEY: April 19.

**PERRAN CONSOLS.**—The 58 fm. level has been driven in the past week 3 feet; the lode since last report has declined in size, and is now 8 in. wide, yielding a small quantity of tin. The cross-cut driving north in the 40 has been driven 1 1/2 ft., ground much the same as last reported; the tribute ground is looking more favourable.—J. RICHARDS: F. GUNDA: April 18.

**PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.**—We have cut the shaft pit, and sunk about 2 feet below the 20 fm. level.—B. DAVIES: April 14.

**PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—Our operations are more particularly confined to cutting the pit, which I hope we shall complete soon. The dam does not answer all our expectations yet, the pressure of water being so great that it is difficult to get through it, but I hope to remedy it in a few days.—B. DAVIES: April 14.

**RHOSYDD SLATE.**—The men were paid in due course on the 7th inst. The last fortnight has been very favourable for quarry work, and all has gone on regularly at Rhosydd. The roofing up has reached 32 yds., and will, we think, be completed by the end of the ensuing week. The several other bargains have gone on uncovering, and the works daily assume a more developed and quarry-like appearance, it being quite impossible that anything can be more satisfactory than the present state of the quarry.—JOHN HARPER: THOMAS JONES: April 14.

**RHEIDOL UNITED (NEAR DEVLIN'S BRIDGE).**—In Rhurige level the lode keeps getting better, and at the shaft in Nantyllass level the lode improves fast, and both our stopes are in good ground. I hope to have good samplings of lead and blende at the end of this month.—W. GRIEVE: April 18.

**ROBINGTON.**—Harrison's lode, in the deep adit level driving east, is 3 ft. wide, containing sulphate of barytes and flookan. The south lode, in the middle level, driving east, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, and yielding stones of lead ore. The middle level, driving east on the branch, is 4 ft. wide, nearly all sulphate of barytes. The stopes west, in the back of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes east on the same lode, will yield 4 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.—J. TAYLOR: J. MCKENITH: April 18.

**ROUND HILL.**—The 30 fathom level, driving north, has in the past week been driven over a good bunch of lead ore, about 6 ft. long, which did not go more than 4 ft. up the end, producing from 1 to 1 1/2 ton per fathom, this appears to be on the top of a good bunch of ore, and in order to prove this we intend to sink a fathom or two in the bottom of the level. We have cleared about 8 fms. north of the winze in the 20, the level is still broken down and filled with stuff. The pitch in the back of the 30, level behind the engine-shaft, will yield 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom; the pitch to the south of this will produce ore, of lead ore per fathom. The pitches in the other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported. The cross-cut, driving east towards the Coppice level, at the Coppice shaft, is progressing favourably. We are sorry to say that the air being so bad in the 30 we have been obliged to put an air-machine there, for the purpose of giving the men good air, and, in consequence, we have not made the progress we could wish in this level.—A. ROWSON: April 18.

**SILVER BROOK.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is just the same as when last reported on, being 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is rich in lead and zinc ores. The shaft-men are now engaged in cutting ground for bearers and cisterns, and making the necessary arrangements in the shaft preparatory to dropping our sinking lift. When finished, we shall again resume the sinking of the engine-shaft with all possible dispatch. In the 33 south of engine-shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, composed of soft white spar and carbonate of lime, with a quantity of zinc ore, and spotted throughout with lead. The men engaged stopping in the back of the 22, south of engine-shaft, I have removed to stope in the back of the 33, south of Tomkins's winze; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is good saving work for zinc ore. The lode in the stope in the back of this level, south of engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing fair quantities of lead and zinc ores—a very promising lode. The lode is the same as when last reported on in the back of Trevelyan's rise. There are 50 tons of zinc ore in the canal waiting shipment, and sold at 25. 10s. per ton; likewise 15 tons of lead ore waiting shipment.—W. HOSKING: April 17.

**SORTIDGE AND BEDFORD.**—In eastening north we have not discovered any more lodes. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 20. The lode in the 30 is improved since last week; it is now worth about 4 cwt. of tin per fathom. I have put one man to coasten the shaft, to cut the lode, to cut the underlie lode which we met with on Tuesday, and about 2 ft. below the surface we have met with some very good stones of yellow and black copper ore; the lode is 4 ft. big. I shall be able to say more about it in a few days, when I will let you know how it is looking. Our machinery continues to work well.—T. TREWENNA: April 18.

**SORTIDGE CONSOLS.**—The eastern engine-shaft is now down to the 40 fathom level, and shall commence to put in the boiler to take down the lode this afternoon. The eastern end in the 30 has a little improved, the horse of killas is going smaller; I believe, in driving 6 or 8 feet more, the horse will be all gone; the western end in the same level is a little improved. We have drawn this morning, from the end, some very good stones of ore; there is still gossan in the end, and of the finest description. The pitches in the back of the 30 are much the same as last reported. We set a winze to sink on tribute in the bottom of the 30 on Saturday last, at 24. In 11. We have begun to cut bearer holes for the cistern, &c., in our new shaft for the plunger-lift, and the walls of the new engine-house will be up by next Saturday, the 21st inst., and shall commence to cover in immediately. Our little engine is still working splendidly; we have had but one hindrance since we put it to work, of the leakage of the boiler. We have the bob, cylinder, and other things on the mine, and expect the boiler here to-day. All other things are progressing to our satisfaction.—JAMES MCKENNA: April 19.

**SOUTH BOG.**—The shaft is sunk below the 35 fathom level, 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the ground is a little more favourable for sinking, but the water is very troublesome. The ground in the 35 fm. level, driving north, is a little easier for driving, with a little water coming from the end. The stope under the 23 fathom level, driving north, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, good saving work for lead ore. The ground in the winze sinking below Powell's adit is not so favourable for sinking; the lode being small and unproductive. The lode in the end of Powell's adit, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, killas, and decomposed elvan, not quite so favourable for driving. The rise in the back of the north and south lodes, in the same level, is worth 12/6 per fm. for lead ore. We have one man employed in putting in air pipes from the winze in Powell's adit up to the end; this I hope to get completed in a few days. All other operations at the mine are satisfactory.—S. MORAN: April 18.

**SOUTH CARN BREA.**—I have re-set the flat-rod shaft to sink below the 20 fm. level, by nine men, at 25/6 per fm.; the part of the lode sinking on is composed of gossan and spar, mixed throughout with green carbonate and grey copper ore.—T. GLANTVILLE: April 14.

**SOUTH CREVEN.**—The summen have been busily engaged repairing the engine-shaft to the 61 fm. level, preparatory to sinking. We have to enlarge the pit, and hope to commence sinking the engine-shaft below the 64 fm. level about the end of the present week. The ground in the 84 cross-cut, driving south, is rather hard; it will be about 13 fms. to drive to get under the engine-shaft. The lode in the 74 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth from 41. to 54. per ton. The lode in the 64 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will turn out 4 tons per fathom of rich quality yellow copper ore. The lode in the 54 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm., which is improving in quality. We have to think that in sinking 3 tons per fm. is not overrating its value. The winze sinking below the 44 is composed of mangle and good stones of ore. No alteration in the tribute pitches, taking them generally.—T. RICHARDS: April 16.

**SOUTH PROVIDENCE.**—The lode in the 23 fm. level is worth 7/6 per fm. The backs over ditto are a little improved, worth full 20/6 per fm. The lode in the 13 fm. level is worth 6/6 per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 9/6 per fm. The stope in the bottom of this level is worth 12/6 per fm. We have cut the engine lode in the valley, about 200 fms. west of engine shaft; it is 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, peach, prlan, and a small portion of tin. It can only be seen 10 feet below engine-shaft; and, from its appearance, I have no hesitation in saying it will be found exceedingly productive.—Z. WILLIAMS: April 18.

**SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is 6 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead. In the 136 end south, the lode has not been taken down since last report. In the 124 end south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. per fm. The 112 end south has not been driven during the past month; in the 112 end south the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the 90 end south the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 90 end south the lode is 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth for lead 11 cwt. per fm. No alteration to notice in any of the upper levels since last report. In the 100 end, north of Smith's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. The stope throughout the mine are looking well. We shall sample on Saturday next 110 tons of lead ore.—G. E. TAYLOR: April 17.

**SOUTH WHEAL ROBERT (HOARBRIDGE).**—According to request, I have put the men to coasten the south part of the set, where we have discovered a large lode, but cannot ascertain its underlie yet, as we are not to sufficient depth to prove it. In the 10 ft. part of the set we have opened a large lode, from 10 to 12 feet wide, composed of gossan, prlan, and stones of mangle. I should recommend you to coasten the set south to south, as there are several other lodes passing through the above. The Walkington, in the county of Devon, about four miles from Tavistock, and is bounded on the north-east by East Wheal George, which has returned upwards of 70000. North of copper ore, to the depth of 40 fms. North Wheal Robert, Old Wheal Robert, Sortridge Consols, &c., to the north-west, and on the west by Old Furry Hill Wood Mine. From the present appearance of the ancient workings of the latter mine,

it must have retained the largest amount of tin of any mine in Devon; the same lode are also crossing South Wheal Robert set, a beautiful locality; the stratum is composed of a light killas, or clay-slate, which is considered by all practical miners as productive of copper ore; bounded on the northern side of the set, by a large elvan-course. Wherever lodes have been discovered where the killas and elvan form an junction (and veins have been discovered) they all prove productive. This set is upwards of 300 fms. east and west on the bearings of the lodes, and about the same distance from north to south. The set has been inspected by Capt. M. Francis, and he considers it to be one of the most promising tracts of mineral ground in Devon.—J. FOSCOE: April 17.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.**—In the 45 fathom level we have cut the nickel branch, but cannot say much about it until we have driven a few fathoms north, to cut the shoot of ore; the ground has been very hard, or we should have cut the shoot of ore before this. The branch we have been taking down in the sink under the 35 fathom level is worth at the present price about 60/6 per fm. The branch in the end east in the 25 we cannot open for about a fortnight, as the men driving on the tin lode would be hindered; it is a very good branch, from what I can see at present, and I believe it will give us a fair yield of nickel. I believe from this time you will find our returns of tin will increase. If we cut the tin lode in the 35 as good as at present in the 25 end east, we shall at once have a good tin mine, and that alone, under such circumstances, will pay the cost of the mine.—R. H. WILLIAMS: April 14.

**TALIESIN.**—I beg to inform you our proceedings for the past week: eight men stopping on No. 8 lode, east of No. 13, upon tribute, producing good ore; 14 men will be on tribute next week. There are 12 men now at work, 11 boys, and 3 girls. Ore dressed, 5 tons of lead, and 4 tons of copper; we shall dress more in the following weeks. If the ore will last, as it appears now, the quantity (20 tons) will be ready by the 8th of May.—W. WILLIAMS: April 14.

**TAMAR MARIA.**—We have driven 3 fathoms east on the course of the lode; the lode taken down, which is about 1 foot wide, very similar in character to that I have before reported. We shall, I think, soon get through the cross-course, still to the east, after which I am of opinion that the lode will change for the better. The ground is still good for driving.—J. HODGE: April 17.

**TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.**—The mine underground, I am happy to say, is looking very well, particularly in the 190 fm. level, where the lode is yielding 1 ton of rich ore per fm. In other places there is no particular alteration to notice. We have a great part of the pitwork at the North Mine to surface, and I believe we shall get it all up in the course of the ensuing week. We have commenced repairing the machinery at the South Mine, and the men are now engaged in putting in a new boiler for the large pumping-engine.—J. WOODKISTON: April 14.

**TAVY CONSOLS.**—The 56 end, driving east, is at present poor. The stope in the 36 level is producing some good work for some days past, but I expect an improvement again in this place. In James's pitch, 50 fathoms east of shaft, we have a very good lode; of this place I will give more particulars next week. The other tribute pitches are without alteration. Up to this time, we have not cut any lode in the cross-cut driving south in the 36; the ground is becoming more easy for driving, and water is issuing from the end.—W. GOSS: April 19.

**TEES HEAD CONSOLS.**—We are now getting near a vein in the driving of the new adit level. The sill, which is that of the slatey haze, is much broken up, and dips north more rapidly than before; but this is not the only favourable indication. I am happy to say that we have just met with the same nice douk and ore in the fore-end, which looks very favourable indeed. I hope to be able to state more particulars in my next.—T. DICKINSON: April 16.

**TEES SIDE.**—The weather continues favourable, and we shall have the wheel at Providence shaft in full operation on 8th inst. after which we shall use all our endeavours to get the wheel at Metal Band to work as soon as possible. We have commenced washing at Metal Band, and hope to be able to prosecute the working of the mine vigorously.—A. WATSON: April 17.

**TINCOFT.**—Highbarrow lode, in Martin's east shaft, sinking below the 152 fm. level, is 4 1/2 feet wide, worth about 18/6 per fm. In the 152 fm. level, driving east of the same shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, worth 10/6 per fm. In the winze sinking below the 142 fm. level the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 10/6 per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 132 fm. level are worth 8/6 per fm. In the 110 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is large, producing a little copper. Chapple's lode, in the 142 fm. level, driving west of Downton shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth for tin 7/6 per fm. In the 130 fm. level, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing low work for tin. In the 120 fm. level, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 25/6 per fm. The stope in the 110 fm. level, west of the same shaft, are worth for tin and copper about 12/6 per fathom. North Tincoft lode, in the 142 fm. level, driving east of new engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 5/6 per fm. In the west end of the same level the lode is 3 1/2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 130, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and very poor. The stope in the back of this level is worth for copper ore about 14/6 per fm. In the east end of the same level the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15/6 per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 15/6 per fm. In the 120 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 6/6 per fm. In the 110 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 90 fm. level, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is poor. Dunkin's lode, at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120 fm. level, is 2 feet wide, worth for copper 9/6 per fm. In the 120 fm. level, driving west of the same shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing low work for tin.—J. THOMAS: April 18.

**TRANNAK CONSOLS.**—The ground in the western cross-cut is harder than usual, the men have not, therefore, made that progress expected—ground driven during the month, measured 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; set to-day at 10/6 per fm. We have set the end on the eastern cross-cut to six men and three boys, at 24. 7s. 6d. per fathom; this cross-course continues regular and favourable for working; in the past month the men have driven 7 fms. 2 ft. 2 in. Having carefully assayed the flookan and gossan of the Old Barrow at Devonshire shaft, on the south lode, we find it is mixed with tin, and will produce about 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 cwt., or 10 tons, which proves the old mine (when last worked) to be not only productive of copper but of tin also.—JAMES BENNETT: April 17.

**TREGONBRIS AND FAT-WORK.**—The manager in his report, dated 17th inst., states:—We have cleared the adit west, where the north and south lodes meet: there must have been a fine course of tin at the junction of these two productive lodes. The gulls at this place is 10 ft. wide, and there is no doubt under this place, at the bottom of the engine-shaft, that a good course of tin. We have 12 fms. to clear this adit to the flat-rod shaft. The flat-rod shaft is cleared and secured within 5 fms. of the adit level; by the end of this month the adit will be cleared to the above shaft, and the shaft to the adit. We shall finish sinking the bob-pit at the flat-rod shaft this week. The masons will commence building next week. The bob-pit at Jenkin's engine-shaft is partly cleared out. Our engine is working well, and our prospects are excellent. It is likely I shall stop here until to-morrow evening; if so, I will write you again to-morrow.

**TRELOWETH.**—The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. below the 80 fm. level, but the ground being rather hard retards our progress; on an average it has yielded 2 1/2 tons per fathom that is to say, the length of the shaft. The 80 fm. level is driven 2 1/2 ft. of which is 1 ft. of good ore, and 1 1/2 ft. of good ground, since which it has not been so good, but a promising looking lode to yield copper ore. The 80 is driven west of the engine-shaft 16 fms., the first 12 fms. in copper ore, since which it has not been so good; but the bunch of ore in the winze sinking below the 70, which dips west, augurs highly favourable for the 80 fm. level being a good one. In the 70 fm. level east the lode has been poor. We have all put the steam-whim to work, and hope to have the crusher working in another month, which two points will produce great saving. My opinion of the value of this property is unabated, and only the men we shall find a good course of tin. We shall be rewarded for our outlay. The mine is well found in good machinery, and all that will be needed for a long time.

**TRENOW CONSOLS.**—The shaftmen have now completed the shaftwork to the bottom of the mine, and intend to sink under the 72. We have still a good course of copper ore in the 74, west of the engine-shaft. In the 70 west the lode is looking well. We are glad to report that the 60 east is much improved; there is now a good course of copper ore in this end. In the 60, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, but not rich. In the back over the 50 west there is a good lode of copper ore, 12 in. wide. The 50 east we have holed to the old 40 from Carn Perran; rumour says there is a good lode of copper ore in those bottoms; a great number of tributers have been trying to take the same on tribute, but we intend to see the bottom before set. On the eastern cross-cut to west and the lode is full of strings of yellow ore. No. 3 is a new rise in the back of the 27, on the north lode, and east of Nevill's rise, and the lode looks promising. No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945,



## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, April 20, 1855.

COFFER.		IRON.	
Sheeting and bolts ..p. lb.	1 1 2	English, blocks ..p. lb.	1 0 0
Bottoms ..p. lb.	1 1 2	Wire ..p. lb.	1 1 2
Old (Exchange) ..p. lb.	1 0 0	Foreign ..p. lb.	23 0 0
Best selected ..p. lb.	129 0 0	To arrive ..p. lb.	23 10 0
Tough cake ..p. lb.	126 0 0	In sheets ..p. lb.	23 0 0
Tin ..p. lb.	126 0 0	English, blocks ..p. lb.	111 0 0
South American ..p. lb.	126 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) ..p. lb.	112 0 0
		Ditto, Refined ..p. lb.	114 0 0
		Banca ..p. lb.	111 0 0
		Straits ..p. lb.	109 0 0
		TIN-PLATES ..p. lb.	111 0 0
		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 11 0
		IX Ditto 1st quality ..p. lb.	1 17 0
		IC Ditto 2d quality ..p. lb.	1 8 6
		IX Ditto 2d quality ..p. lb.	1 14 6
		IC Coke ..p. lb.	1 5 6
		IX Ditto ..p. lb.	1 11 6
		Canada plates ..p. lb.	14 0 0
		In London; 20s. less at the works.	
		Yellow Metal Sheathing ..p. lb.	11 1/2
		Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. lb.	2 2 0
		Stirling's Non-lamina ..p. lb.	9 0 0
		Stirling's Patent ..p. lb.	9 0 0
		Toughened Pigs ..p. lb.	4 0 0
		Ditto ..p. lb.	4 0 0
		Indian Charcoal Pigs ..p. lb.	6 10 0
		In London ..p. lb.	6 10 0
		In Liverpool, 10s. per ton less.	
		In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.	

REMARKS.—The metal market continues in a quiet state, and, judging from the limited transactions that have taken place, it does not yet appear that prices have offered sufficient inducement to buyers to purchase beyond present requirements. The shipments of iron are large, but almost entirely rails. The exports of copper have also increased.

COPPER.—There has been very good demand for home consumption. The Government has purchased freely. Upwards of 100 tons have been shipped to Calcutta on account of the East India Company; 1291 tons of ore were sold at Swansea on the 17th inst.; the quantity announced for sale on the 8th proximo is 991 tons.

IRON.—The transactions in rails have been more extensive than for a long time past. English bars can now be bought out of stock in London at 10s. per ton lower than a month back; business is more easily effected for early deliveries here at 7 1/2 10s. or 6 1/2 10s. per ton at the works for second quality. First quality Staffordshire bars, hoops, and sheets have, in about one month, been reduced 20s. per ton, second quality about 10s. per ton, while Scotch-pigs have not varied more than 2s. to 3s. per ton; the market for the most part has been firm, but the demand limited; mixed numbers are now quoted 59s. 6d. cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—There has been more enquiry for this metal, and prices have improved—in a month so much as 10s. to 20s. per ton,—and sellers are now firm at our quotation.

SPELTHER.—The market has been dull, with slight fluctuations. The stock here on the 1st inst. was 2886 tons, since which no addition has been made. As this return is exceedingly small, compared with former ones about this period, last April being 6187 tons, it is probable the market will keep steady, and perhaps an advance established. Zinc has fallen 20s. per ton.

TIN.—On the 2d inst. an unexpected reduction took place in the price of English qualities, a difference of 3s. per ton on blocks and bars, and 4s. per ton on refined; at these prices smelters remain firm. Banca is in good request; there is very little to be met with on the spot. Good quality of Straits is much wanted.

TIN-PLATES.—Have been more freely dealt in.

STEEL.—Swedish kog to arrive is quoted at 18s. 10s.; our market is quite clear of equal assortments, 140 kegs of 2 1/2 in. are all the stocks now in London. Fagot steel has been sold at 22s. per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—For large parcels 1s. 10d. is quoted; small lots 1s. 11d. per lb.

GLASGOW, APRIL 19.—Since our last report prices of pig-iron have fluctuated between 59s. and 60s., and a moderate business has been transacted. The shipments continue fair, although much less than at the same period last year. The deliveries for shipment and consumption are, undoubtedly, for the time, in excess of the production, but there is an absence of fresh purchases for shipment. To-day prices were slightly better; 59s. 6d. paid for mixed numbers, warrants. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 65s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 61s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 59s. 6d. Shipments for the week ending April 14:—Foreign, 5274 tons; coastwise, 7124 tons=12,398 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 4284 tons; coastwise, 12,979 tons=17,263 tons.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.—Since the reduction in prices of iron announced at the quarterly meeting, orders have been given out more freely, and greater firmness in the trade shown, without any further change in price. The shipments of Scotch Pigs continue to show a falling off as compared with last year, and the price has yielded 6d. to 1s. per ton this week. Tin-plates are in rather better demand, at former rates. In Lead and Copper there is no change. The quotations for Tin-plates are—Charcoal IC, Liverpool, 11s. per box; Coke IC, 11s. 6d. For Copper bolts and sheeting, Liverpool, 1s. 2d. per lb. Merchant Bar-Iron, Wales, 6s. 10s. per ton; ditto, Liverpool, 7s. 7s. 6d.

PARIS, APRIL 18.—Our Metal Market is still very calm, and prices remain unchanged. The Société des Houillères de Commentry held a meeting on the 4th inst., when a dividend for the first eight months of 1854 was declared, at the rate of 35 fr. per share, which will be payable after the 1st May. The Usine de Blanche St. Jean (Pas-de-Calais) are advertising for gold, silver-lead, lead, and copper ores. The Steubenville and Westphalian Lead and Zinc Mining and Smelting Company have convened an extraordinary general meeting for the 11th May, for the purpose of considering what steps shall be taken concerning the finances of the society. At St. Dieler, there has been nothing doing in pig-iron, and other descriptions barely maintain former rates.

The Journal des Chemins de Fer states that the Great Central (of France) Railway obtained a decree on the 7th inst. for the definitive concession of several lines of railway, which will be of great benefit to the districts through which they pass. In noticing but one source of wealth, that of mining, the following accounts will give some idea of the resources of the 12 departments interested—viz., Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Corrèze, Dordogne, Lot, Tarn-et-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn, Aveyron, Haute-Loire, Creuse, and Loire, which belongs to another basin, which latter alone had, according to the official return to the end of 1852, 70 coal concessions, 3 concessions for iron, and 1 for lead and its sulphates. The 11 other departments had 87 concessions for coal, 11 for bitumen, 2 for pyrite and aluminous earths, 10 for iron, 7 for manganese, 3 for lead and its sulphates, 10 for argilliferous lead, 3 for copper, 4 for copper and other metals, 3 for lead and other metals, 1 for gold, and 1 for arsenic; whilst for the whole of France the figures are only—For coal, 448; bitumen, 39; pyrite and aluminous earths, 10; iron, 177; manganese, 20; lead and its sulphates, 17; argilliferous lead, 14; copper, 10; copper and other metals, 12; lead and other metals, 13; gold and silver, 23; and arsenic, 3. Since this report was published, there have been 138 new petitions for mining concessions, of which 12 are for the 11 departments mentioned above, and there appears little doubt but that the railway will bring forward many others, by furnishing a means of transit for the mining products to the various markets.

With regard to the Belgian Metal Markets, the Journal de Charleroi states that there is no change in prices, but that they are somewhat firmer. Goods place cannot be obtained at present under 12 fr., and we ought to add that there is a good demand for all descriptions. The coal trade continues brisk, and the underground operations are now so organised as to be in a position to speedily execute all orders which are in arrears. The production this year will reach 3,800,000 tons, and the number of colliers employed is 2000 more than last year. An explosion of fire-damp took place in the Réunion Colliery, at Mont-sur-Marchienne, by which four men have been badly injured, although it is hoped not to prove recovery. The King, by Royal decree of the 16th inst., offers a prize of 2000 fr. (804l.) for the most complete and satisfactory answer in writing to the following question—the answer to be placed at the disposal of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts:—"Indicate a complete system of rational and practical means of extending the working of collieries to the depth of 1000 metres (547 fms.), at least, without sensibly altering the modes of operation at present in use in Belgium." At Liege, business is calm, and no transactions of importance have taken place. Prices continue the same.

MINES.—We have for a long time past had to refer almost weekly to the continued depreciation in the market value of speculative mines, particularly such as were making calls, and it would appear that even dividend mines, sometimes also without adequate cause, are subject to the same depressing influences. A few months since Alfred Consols shares were 267. per 5120th, and they have now fallen to 102, or a decline of more than 80,000l., the principal reason being, as we stated last week, the small dividend, in consequence of the expenditure for new machinery, and a falling off in the value of the bottom levels. Altogether, however, the Alfred district is not in such favour as it was a short time ago. In other shares there has been nothing very exciting, or very new, during the week. The purser of Wheal Kitty (Lelant) has issued a circular to the shareholders, informing them that after June next he hopes to make profits of not less

than 2000l. a year, and that he considers the shares (256ths) worth 50l. each, the present market value being about 15l. to 20l. At the Herodascombe meeting, the report was considered so favourable that it was resolved to go on with the mine, and forfeit all shares upon which calls were due. Wheal Cliffords have been enquired after, at 200l. to 225l. Gonamenas in demand at 144l.; Craddock Moor, 134l. 10s.; Wheal Wrey, 51. 2s. 6d. to 51. 5s. At Wheal Messer, an improvement of some importance has taken place in the bottom level going east, where the lode is now in easy ground, and productive. North Bassets have been largely dealt in, at 197. 5s. to 197. 15s.; Sortridge Consols, 27. 17s. 6d. to 31. At North Robert, a level has been commenced at 30 fms. from surface, to drive from the trial shaft towards Sortridge, and something good may be looked for before long. Hingston Down, 114. Marke Valley shares are sought after, in consequence of a good discovery in a cross-cut in the 80 fathom level, driving towards the Rosedown part of the sett; the lode discovered and now driving on west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom.; as there are 600 fms. of new ground in this part of the mine, the discovery is looked upon as of great importance; at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held on the 12th inst., the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2234l. 12s. 3d. North Crofty, 12s.; Great Devon, 365l. to 370l.; South Caradon, 320l.; South Frances, 360l. to 365l.; Rosewarne, 150l. to 160l. West Frances shares are enquired after, at 15l. to 20l.; the position of this mine, adjoining West Bassett and South Frances, is such as to lead to great expectations before long; for many months the shares have been very flat. Great Sortridge Consols, 12s. 6d. to 15s. In Vale of Towy a good business has been done, and the price has advanced to 17s., 19s.

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican dollars, 4s. 10 1/2 d. per oz. Bar silver, 5s. 0 1/2 d. per oz. standard. Bar silver holding 5 grs. of gold, 5s. 0 1/2 d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 74s. per oz. Fine cake silver, 5s. 5 1/2 d. per oz.

At Botallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1884l. 15s. 7d.; copper ore sold (less 1-18th dues), 3001l. 13s. 1d.; tin sold (less 1-24th dues), 803l. 15s. 10d.; sundry credits, 47l. 17s. = 5738s. 3d. Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. and Feb., 2337l. 8s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3400l. 16s. 2d. A dividend of 1500l. (7s. per share) was declared. The net profit on the two months' working was 1516l. 8s. 10d.

The Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) have declared a dividend of 4480l. (2l. per share), payable on the 8th May.

At West Seal meeting, on the 10th inst., a dividend of 1000l. (5l. per share) was declared, and a balance of 276l. 15s. 9d. in favour of adventurers was carried to next account.

At the Marke Valley Mine meeting, on the 12th inst. (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the year showed—Balance last account, 2445l. 7s. 2d.; interest, 10l. 4s. 6d.; ore sold, 6384l. 17s. 8d.=8810l. 9s. 4d.—Mine cost, April, 1854, to February, 1855, 7290l. 5s. 10d.; secretary's salary, 36l. 13s. 4d.; dividends on shares, 11s.; sundries, 35l. 5s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1474l. 4s. 11d. A general statement of assets over liabilities, including the cost-sheet for March, shows an available balance of 2234l. 12s. 3d. The directors' report stated that, notwithstanding the large outlay rendered necessary by the extensive workings now in progress, and the fact that the end of March had not been sensibly diminished, the balance of the year was in excess of the cost-sheet, and that the present end of the 80 fm. level west, and a lode intersected, which was about 5 ft. wide, composed of peach quartz, mudstone, and copper ore; it would yield 4 tons of good quality ore per fm.

At Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, on the 14th inst. (Mr. E. V. Neale in the chair), the manager's report (which will be found in another column) was read. The chairman stated that Wheal Metal had lately nearly repaid the whole outlay, deducting permanent improvements; the sales of tin from that mine had realised 7216l., and considering the short time it had been worked the mine had done well; and that its production had been constantly increasing must give satisfaction to all. At the Great Wheal Vor, the engine had worked as satisfactorily as possible; they were beginning to get some returns from that mine, and the workings of the Flow, &c., showed a profit of about 5000l.

At the Holmbush Mining Company meeting yesterday (Mr. Heathorn in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1122l. 18s. 2d.; mine cost, Jan. 1854 to Feb. 1855, 18,247l. 4s. 2d.; W. Watson, pitwork, 209l. 2s. 3d.; interest, discount, London expenses, &c., 339l. 17s. 9d.=19,910l. 2s. 4d.—Ores sold, 9711l. 13s. 7d.; calls received, 8148l.; old liabilities, 201l. 8s. 8d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 1559l. 6s. 1d. Capt. Secombe's report, detailing the operations for the last three months was read. It stated that, in the 145 west, on the Holmbush, they had driven 4 fms. 4 ft. 5 in., the lode in some places producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. There will be about 12 or 14 fathoms more to drive in this end to intersect the old lead lode, at which point this level will be 15 fathoms below any of the present workings on it. In the cross-cut south, at this level, they have driven 5 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and intersected a part, if not the whole, of the flap-jack lode; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and contains on the north side of it a leader of rich ore, 8 in. wide, producing from 12 to 14 per cent. of fine copper. Below the 135, both the old and new lead lodes remain untouched, but both of which will be available for working as soon as the 145, on the Holmbush lode, is driven about 12 or 14 fathoms further west to intersect it, from which point of intersection a level can be extended north and south on its course, and great quantities of silver-lead ore most probably raised. All the machinery on the mine is in excellent repair, which, with the additional pitwork that has been put down, is calculated to lift any amount of water that they may reasonably expect to have, either in the deepest levels, or any other part of the mine, without the least hindrance or interruption to its working. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A lengthened discussion ensued, during which it was elicited, that to work the mine in a proper manner an additional capital of from 8000l. to 10,000l. would be required. It also appeared that the arrangement made at the last meeting for annulling the deed, increasing the number of shares, and conducting the mine upon the Cost-book Principle had not been unanimously accepted. Ultimately, a resolution was passed adjourning the meeting until the 4th of May next, and authorising the directors to have the mine surveyed and reported upon. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the Castle Dinas special meeting, last evening, at the offices of Mr. Sterne, Great St. Helen's-chambers, a discussion ensued on the best means to be taken to obtain payment of calls, amounting to 80l., said to be due by Mr. Stubbs, when it was arranged that Mr. Barnard and Mr. Sterne should communicate with Mr. Stubbs, and lay the result before the committee. With respect to the claim of Mr. Peter Watson for services as purser (322l. 6s. 8d.), as there appeared little done in the months of Aug., Sept., and Oct., it was resolved to offer Mr. Watson 25l. in discharge, and in case of refusal to defend any action which might be brought. Mr. Sterne then brought forward the question of the general expenses, and dwelt particularly on the cost of secretarialship and purser, in the person of Mr. Freeman. He charged that gentleman with incapacity, and with neglect in keeping the books and the general business of the company, and recommended that the affairs of the mine should be placed in the office of Mr. Peet. Mr. Freeman answered the charges *seriatim*, to the satisfaction of the meeting, with one dissentient. He showed he had only had the books in his possession for about six weeks, and had not been able to follow the loose manner they had been kept in at Salvador House; but he had ordered others, and would keep them in a merchant-like manner in future. The discussion occasionally assumed a somewhat stormy character, owing to the excitability and warmth with which Mr. Sterne expressed himself. The meeting had not terminated when our reporter left at eight o'clock; and we must, therefore, give the result in our next.

At Ivybridge Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a large number of shareholders attended, regardless of distance and expense, anxious to prove the favourable reports of Capt. James and Clemon. The parties seemed highly gratified with the general aspect of the mine, considering it is only 15 months old. The works are in full operation, and the committee went down into the mine to inspect the late discoveries which have been from time to time reported upon in our Journal. They had the satisfaction of communicating to the meeting that the main features of the discoveries were of a cheering character, and likely soon to prove highly remunerative. The accounts presented were approved and adopted, and a resolution unanimously passed to prosecute the adventure with vigour. A call of 6s. 6d. per share was made. A resolution was also passed, empowering the committee to proceed with the immediate erection of the 30-inch cylinder engine, ordered of Messrs. Nicholls and Williams, of Tavistock, for the purpose of forcing the old, and sinking the new shaft. The present 24-inch cylinder engine will be used for hauling and crushing only. By this arrangement, the lower levels, which are known to be rich, would soon be cleared, and new ground laid open. The committee of management were unanimously re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and committee, for their gratuitous past services.

At St. Day United Mines meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance from Oct. last, 9018l. 7s. 10d.; ores sold, 4796l. 7s. 8d.=13,814l. 15s. 6d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 4486l. 17s. 10d.; third instalment for purchase of 1-3d Consols Mines, 800l.; leaving balance next account, 8327l. 17s. 8d.

At Wheal Croft meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the last three months ending January showed—Balance from last account, 786l. 8s. 7d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 1596l. 11s. 2d.=2382l. 19s. 8d.—Ores sold, 963l. 9s.; call in Nov. 762l.; leaving balance against adventurers, 358l. 10s. 9d., which was ordered to be divided equally amongst the adventurers, being 2l. 6s. 4d. per share.

At North Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 147l. 16s. 6d.; tin work pay, 710l. 14s. 7d.; tribute balances, 374l. 13s. 1d.; compensation for land destroyed, 75l. 7s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 450l. 15s. 10d.=1759l. 4s. 8d.—Copper ore sold, 1434l. 11s. 8d.; tin sold, 66l. 1s.; rent of crusher and burning-house, 11l. 3s. 3d.; old iron sold, 5l. 8s.; leaving balance against mine, 242l. 1s. The actual loss on the two months' working was but 20l.; nothing was owing for calls; and it was expected that the future accounts would show a profit. Capt. Joseph Vivian reported that at present the appearances of the eastern levels, on Fane's and Cherry Garden lodes, were such that they might expect ere long more flattering results. They expect to realise more tin in future from the tin ground east of Rule's shaft.

At the South Devon Great Consols Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Alfred Sme in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 9024l. 10s. 2d.; interest and discount, 275l. 14s. 3d.=9300l. 4s. 10d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, from March, 1854 to Feb. 1855, 9433l. 8s. 1d.; mine expenses, rent, &c., 404l. 10s. 1d.; assays, postage, stationery, &c., 429l. 13s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 5632l. 5s. 6d. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At Penlline Court Mine meeting, on the 2d inst. (Mr. S. Weatherley in the chair), the accounts showed—Expense, as per last statement, 4395l. 3s. 10d.; loan and interest repaid, 47l. 10s. 8d.; working cost, merchants' bills, &c., 332l. 0s. 8d.; payments in discharge of old liabilities, 16l. 6s. 8d.=4791l. 1s. 10d.—Receipts, as per last statement, 4466l. 7s. 4d.; calls received, 299l. 12s. 6d.; cash received on new shares, 62l. 15s.; leaving balance against mine, 21. 7s. A call of 1s. 3d. per share was made. It was resolved that the 2000 new shares, created at the special general meeting on the 22d Dec., be cancelled, and such amount as may have been paid on account thereof placed to the credit of the call this day made.

At Lovedon United Mines meeting, on the 13th inst. (Mr. C. G. Manion in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 453l. 8s. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. S. Trevethan reported that the dressing was rather high, but it was in consequence of their dressing up a quantity of ore, and other coarse work, lying about the floors, too good to be thrown away. They were in regular course of dressing, and hoped shortly to be in a position to state when they could sample another 20 tons of ore.

At Altarnun Consols meeting, on the 14th inst. (Mr. G. Richardson in the chair), in consequence of a relinquishment of 767 shares by Mr. Coken, it was resolved to suspend operations at the mine for the present, leaving it to the committee's judgment when they may be resumed.

At Wheal Uny quarterly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 231l. 8s. 9d.; labour cost, three months, 2074l. 15s.; merchants' bills, 504l. 11s. 9d.; lord's dues, 126l. 14s.; commission, 27l. 9s.; London office, 21l. 7s. 3d.=3286l. 5s. 11d.—By tin sold, 1835l. 14s. 3d.; copper ore sold, 559l. 11s. 4d.; calls, 512l.; leaving balance against the mine, 350l. 13s. Capt. Rowe was present, and reported that the mine was progressing favourably, the worst part of the underground works was accomplished, and there was every prospect of favourable results. A call of 1l. per share was made, and a full report will be found elsewhere.

At Tavy Consols meeting, on the 10th inst. (Mr. W. Radmore in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 453l. 8s. 2d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan., 247l. 9s. 6d.; Feb., 232l. 4s. 1d.; dues, 16l. 19s. 7d.; expenses of meetings, stamps, stationery, &c., 7l. 16s. 11d.=957l. 15s. 3d.—Ores sold, 370l. 11s. 11d.; arsenic sold, 65l.; calls received, 310l. 13s.; allowance of water rent, 30l.; leaving balance against mine, 231l. 8s. 1d. Capt. W. Goss reported the discovery of a lode, 40 ft. deep, between the 35 and 40 fm. levels, worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom, and cross-cuts were being driven to prove it. The committee reported that the lode had been kept down as low as possible, and that for the next two months would not exceed that of the past two. There were 45 tons of ore sampled, and another parcel preparing for market. The committee of management were then re-elected.

At Tremollett Downs Mine meeting, on the 13th inst. (Mr. Adam Cox in the chair), it was resolved to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, with a view to give absent shareholders an opportunity of considering Mr. J. Calver's report, which stated that the country looked auriferous, and the lodes were all more or less charged with gold, and there was no doubt that No. 3 lode offered paying prospects; but the gold would have to be treated as a sulphuret. Although native gold nearly always became poorer in depth, but the sulphurets so frequently reversed the order, that they might naturally suppose their muddle would get more valuable as the mine continued to be worked. The five assays showed, respectively—17 dwts. 12 grs.; 2 dwts. 20 grs.; 13 ozs. 10 dwts.; 12 grs.; and a trace, to the ton of ore.

At Wheal Charlotte meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 119l. 19s. 7d.; sale of copper ore, less lord's dues (40l. 19s. 6d.), 389l. 12s. 3d.=1009l. 11s. 10d.—By labour cost, Jan., 333l. 15s. 10d.; Feb., 288l. 11s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 146l. 14s. 3d.; leaving in hand, 240l. 6s. 8d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 1439l. 4s. 10d. Capt. Gaudy and Michell reported favourably of the mine, and the tributors were working steadily with an increased number of men.

Foxdale, Swanpool, Dyliffe, Rhosdyff, Dyffnwg, have sold lead ore.

Wheal Guskus, Drake Wells, West Wheal Towan, have sold black tin.

At Tincroft Mine, the directors are taking a step in the right direction. A great saving will be effected in all departments. We are also informed that the mine is looking well, and improvements have taken place in some of the levels.

At East Wheal Rose, large quantities of lead ore are being raised. The fresh outlay and cutting down the shafts will soon be completed, when they anticipate assuming good dividends.

At Callington Mines (Kelly Bray) they have raised about 125 tons of copper ore, and are steadily progressing as they get deeper.

From the Caegwain Mines, Mr. Charles Low's seventh series of assays, from about 5 tons of quartz, give an average of 3 ozs. 18 grs. fine gold per ton.

The petition presented for winding-up the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company has been withdrawn, the matters in dispute having, we are informed, been amicably arranged.

A very disgraceful attempt was made during the week to raise the price of South Devon Consols shares. A telegraphic message was received in London, stating the lode had been cut, worth 8 to 10 tons per fm., and purporting to have been sent by a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of, and interested in, the mine. The conspiracy is supposed to have originated with two or three persons having offices in the City; but as every effort is being made to fix the responsibility on the guilty parties, this hint may be deemed sufficient to cause the public to be on their guard, and to beware of any public, who will, no doubt, award them that odium which they deserve, instead of commiseration.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Comford, Devon Great Consols, East Pool, Foxdale, Gonamenas, Hingston Down Consols, North Wheal Basset, Rosewarne United, South Caradon, South Wheal Frances, Stray Park and Camrose Vein, Trechase, Treviskey and Barrier, Treveltha, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Bassett, Wheal Buller, Wheal Charlotte, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Exmouth and Adams United, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Wrey, West Wheal Seta, Mining Company of Ireland.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Bell and Llanarth, Brynford Hall, Budnick Consols, Caerphilly and Caerfannon, Calstock Consols, Clifton and Wentworth, Craddock Moor, Coburn United, Devon and Cornwall United, Eaglebrook, East Wheal Rose, Great Wheal Alfred, Harward United, Kibrikun, Leeds Town, North Wheal Basset, North Wheal Trelawny, Rhedol United, Rorrigton, Sortridge Consols, South Can Brea, South Crover, South Garraas, South Providence, South Wheal Crofty, Vale of Towy, West Alfred Consols, West Polberrow, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Harriet, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Langford and Barling, Wheal Teldy, Wheal Trefus, Wheal Virtue, Yeoland Consols.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—Buller and Bassett United, Great Sortridge, East Froegoch, South Buller and West Penstruthal, South Devon Consols, Tamar Maria, West Sortridge, Wheal Ludcott.

In Foreign Mines, the market continues to improve, and yesterday a fair amount of business was transacted. United Mexican shares, influenced, no doubt, by the favourable advices which appear in another column, were in demand, and dealt in at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, and towards the close reached 8. St. John del Rey changed hands at 30 1/2; Copiapu, 23; Fortuna, 1 1/2; and Royal Santiago, 6 1/2. The closing quotation of Imperial Brazilian were 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; National Brazilian, 2 to 2 1/2; Clarendon of Jamaica, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Cobre Copor, 53 to 54; Linarses, 7 to 7 1/2; dish New, 2 to 2 1/4 pm.; Lusitanian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Pongibaud Silver-Lead, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.

At the North British Australasian Company adjourned annual general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. William Loftus Lowndes in the chair), the accounts showed—Gross profit for 1854, 17,507l. 11s. 11d.—Charges of management in Sydney and London, &c., 3790l. 18s. 9d.; leaving net profit, 13,726l. 13s. 2d. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, was declared. Messrs. Addie, Carr, Donaldson, Hadow, Lowndes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant, were re-elected the committee of management, and 400l. per annum, from 1st January, 1854, awarded to them for their services. The proposed alterations in the company's deed were deferred until the result of the Government measure is ascertained. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. E. Cottrell in the chair), it was stated that the anticipation of the directors in receiving the 1s. per share had not been realised, the amount received being about 1100l. The directors, on their own responsibility, had redeemed the property, by obtaining an advance of 4000l. It was resolved that the defaulting shareholders should be written to, urging them to contribute their 1s. per share. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till the 18th May, by which time decisive and definite results are expected from Sir Henry Honyman.

The United Mexican Mining Association accounts, as last despatched from the mines, are fully confirmed by advices coming via the United States. All the three mines appear to be looking prosperous. A debt long neglected by the Mexican Government (called the Zacatecas Debt) is also in course of payment. The following extract from the correspondence of Major Farrell, R.A., dated New York, April 8, will be gratifying to the shareholders:—"I have this day received from Guanajuato, under date 16th March, good accounts of the mines. Mr. Glas, says, speaking of Trinidad—'Trinidad on every side continues looking well. Rayas has much improved, and Jesus Maria keeps up its extraction to 120 cargas a week. From our agents in Mexico I am advised of another payment (on account of the San Acasio) at Tamaulipas of 53,



The one adjoining Runcom's mine will be boiled to old workings for its entire length before the expiration of the present month. Our dressing operations are going on favourably, and we anticipate that in another week we shall have completed the dressing of our March ore, when its amount shall be reported.

**The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advised, dated Cobres, March 8:**  
**TAYLOR'S SHAFT.**—The shaft is 7 feet wide, with a bunch of ore in the west part. To the east it is not quite so good, as it is getting rather more rugged. In the 62 fathom level east we have not discovered anything; in the cross-cut south the end is still very wet. In the 62 fathom level south we have not discovered anything of the lode; the ground is a little better for driving. In the 56 fathom level east, within the past week we have cut the slide, and placed the men to drive north. In search of the lode east of the slide. In the 56 fathom level west the lode is not quite so large as last reported. In the 44 fathom level west the lode in the end is exactly the same, and as good, as last reported; in the winze below this level there is no alteration. In the 44 fathom level east, in the winze below this level there is no alteration of importance. The stopes in the back of the 35 fathom level east are producing some good ore; it has rather improved since last reported on. We have not yet cut through the lode in the cross-cut south from the 35 fathom level. Goldsmith's shaft is cleared up for 5 fms.; a week more, I think, will do a good deal towards clearing up this shaft to the bottom.

**ANGELITA.**—There is nothing new to mention; the different stations continue as stated in Captain Tippett's last report. We are working out the water at Discovery shaft, and hope by the end of the week to see the bottom of this shaft, when we shall commence sinking forthwith.

**March 15.—TAYLOR'S SHAFT.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is 6 ft. wide; the west part is producing the most copper—altogether it will produce 3½ tons per fm. In the 62 fathom level east, driving south, we have not cut the lode as yet; the ground still continues wet, which induces us to drive a little further, to ascertain if there is any more lode standing to the south. In the 62 fathom level, south of west, no lode as yet; our progress in driving here is slow, owing to the hardness of the ground, but we are doing all that can possibly be done. In the 56 fathom level west end, at this time, the lode is very small, but it appears to me that the main part is still to the north, where it is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of copper and muddle. We have been securing this place with timber, and a few days now will prove which is the principal part of the lode. In the 56 fathom level east end we cut the slide in the beginning of the month, and set the men to drive north. I do not think we shall have far to drive to cut the lode east of the slide, as we have branches of copper and muddle in the country. In the 44 fathom level west the lode is not quite so large as last reported; it is now about 20 inches wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level still continues large. In the course of the past week, we have met with a hard piece of ironstone, which has injured the lode for the time; at present it will produce 4 tons per fm. Nothing done for some days past in the stopes in the bottom of the 44 fathom level, the hands being employed at Discovery shaft. The stopes in the back of the 35 fathom level east continue without alteration. In the 35 fathom level, driving south, we have not discovered the lode as yet; I think it is further to the south than we anticipated; the ground is very hard for driving.

**ANGELITA.**—The lode in the adit level, east of Discovery shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 1½ tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is 1½ ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., and has a kindly appearance; the lode in the back of the adit, west of Discovery shaft, is 3 feet wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fathom level, west of Discovery shaft, is not quite so large as last reported, but still producing stones of copper ore; the stopes in the back of this level are looking much as usual, and will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. We have set the 10 fathom level to drive east of Discovery shaft, to get under the lode sinking in the bottom of the adit, and to get under the lode in the present level. I have not been able to see the bottom of Discovery shaft as yet. We have about 8 ft. of water more in the 20 fathom level, which I hope will be forked in a day or two. Our progress has been impeded here a little, having had to repair the casing plank in the shaft, losing the barrels under water, &c.

**March 20.—At Taylor's shaft,** nothing has been done in sinking since last report; the water being in, and the men employed cutting hitches for timber, &c. The 62, east and west, are without alteration. In the 56 fathom level east, in the cross-cut south, we have cut strings of ore and muddle, but nothing of importance as yet; in the 56 fathom level west, the lode is rather improved; it is now about 2 tons per fm. In the 44 fathom level west the lode is opening again as we go west; it will produce about 3½ tons per fm. The stopes in the back of the 35 fathom level east is as last reported. In the 32 fathom level west cross-cut, south from this level, we have not yet discovered the lode. The lode in the winze below the 44 fathom level west has improved lately; it will produce about 3 tons of ore per fm.

**ANGELITA.**—There is no particular alteration in the different stations of this mine since last report, excepting the adit end east, where the lode is larger and more promising for ore; it will at present produce about 2 tons per fm.

**La Fortuna Mining Company have advised, dated Linares, April 9:**

"Since my last report the deters have been fixed at the engine-shaft in the third level, and we are now engaged in draining below that depth, and in clearing the shaft of the water, which it is partially filled. I trust that in a short time we shall reach the level in the first level. We have not yet cut the lode in the 10 fathom level, but we have cut the lode in the 10 fathom level, and shall prepare to sink to the third. Taylor's shaft is progressing satisfactorily under the second level. We have cleared through a portion of the second level, between Addis and O'Shea's shafts, leaving about 35 fms. to clear and secure. I am expecting daily to hear of the beam of Los Salidos engine having left level, so that on its arrival we may immediately proceed to put the engine together. The carpenter and pitmen arrived at the mine on Saturday, all well.—H. THOMAS."

**The Marquita Gold Mining Company have received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:**—Marmato Mines for the month of Jan. 1855, 450 ozs. of fine gold. Cost, \$11,108; returns, \$12,324. Several of the stamping-mills were not at work, in consequence of requiring repairs, which have diminished the amount of returns.—Santa Ana Mines for the months of Jan. and Feb. 1855: Cost, \$12,231. Returns, \$14,548; estimated value of ore raised, but not reduced from the amalgamation, being only partially at work, \$15,920=\$3,689.—Purima Mines for the month of Jan. 1855: cost, \$3,994; returns, \$4,456.

**The Lusitanian Mining Company have advised from Captain Thomas Cheving, their mining agent at Pailha Mine, Portugal, dated April 7th, of which the following are extracts:**

**PAILHA.**—The men are getting on very well with the sinking of Taylor's engine-shaft below the 8 fathom level. They have in the last four weeks sunk about 6 feet, and put in a penthouse in the winze-shaft for safety. The lode here is 3½ ft. wide, 1 foot of which is copper ore, worth 2 tons per fm.; the other 2½ feet is hard quartz. We have commenced stoping in the back of the 8 fathom level, east and west of Roy's shaft. In the stopes, west of Roy's shaft (No. 1), the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; in the stopes east of Roy's shaft (No. 2), the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 8 fathom level, driving west of Roy's shaft, we have driven through a part of the lead or cross lode, and think we have the copper lode to the west of it, but at present it is so wet, that it is not worth sinking, but letting out a little water. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit is still producing some good black ore. We have again resumed the driving of the adit level, in the eastern hill, by six men, but four of them have left, there being too much water for them; the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of hard quartz. We have also begun to sink a winze from the middle level to the 8 fathom level, west of Antonio's winze, on the mill lode, where it is 6 in. wide, worth 4 tons per fm. We shall soon begin to sink a few pits on the back of the north and south lode, which is to the west of the lode, and see what it is, also to see if we can find some others. With respect to our copper ore, I think our next cargo will be better than the one last shipped, and we shall get it carried to Aveiro as soon as possible. Bill of lading for 92 tons of copper ore from the above mine has been received by the company. Captain John Holman, their mining agent at the Aljustrel Mine, writes under date of the 4th inst. He says—"I am glad to find that all the samples contain copper ore. With regard to the yellow copper ore, I did not expect it to be very rich, as it was so much corrupted with iron, but I expect at our next level to find the lode quite free from iron. Since writing your last I have examined the eastern part of our sets, and I find some parts of the old workings to contain a pretty deal of copper greens. I also find copper greens on the surface which have been dug out by the old men from part of the lode, which I consider kindly looking stuff, and in my opinion will make a good lode in depth. I am at present sinking the two levels, and driving the deep adit level as fast as I possibly can. I hope to sink the lode in the adit level by the time Mr. Taylor arrives, or shortly after. I have nothing very new to write at present with regard to the lode; my main object is to cut it at a deeper level as quickly as possible, when I expect to see a rich lode."

**The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have advised, dated April 12:**—At the West Mine, the lode in the Blumengang sink will produce 11 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. No. 2, middle stopes, will produce 3 tons per fathom. Beck's lode, driving east from the south cross-cut, will yield 8 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. At the East Mine, the lode in the Blumengang sink will produce 20 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The shallow adit from reservoirs to Carter's engine-shaft is progressing favourably, and also the 10, driving south from Carter's engine-shaft. Our surface works during the week have progressed rather slowly, in consequence of the Easter holidays, and the severe rain and snow we have had.

**The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company, we understand, have received favourable advices from Jamaica to the end of March.** The lode in the bottom of the shaft continues to improve, and the quality of the ore is unexceptionable; this ore is extracted from a depth of between 20 and 30 fms., and is, in quality, not much different from Charing-cross, being designated surface copper, a continuous and well-defined lode having been proved.

**The New Granada Company have received, per La Plata, 529 ozs. of gold, valued at \$1311, being the produce from their mines of Frontino and Bolivia for the month of Feb.** They have not yet received details of the working cost, but this has been estimated at \$164. The general tenor of the advices, which extended to 15th March, continues very satisfactory.

**The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have issued an interesting account of their mines, which will be found in our advertising columns.** The mines are situated at Fort Bowen, in Veragua, New Granada, on the River Chagres, which empties itself into the North Atlantic Ocean, about 50 statute miles west of Chagres, between which port and England there is steam communication each way twice every week. The richness of these mines is a matter of historical interest. Mr. Mic, mining engineer, of New York, says:—"It is recorded in Santiago (the capital of Veragua), that in former times the arid region of the Conception and Belen Rivers produced a great deal of gold; and he adds, from his own inspection of the mine, 'The metallic value of the Morgan vein (the principal lode) increased the further we went down.' Mr. Richard C. Taylor, the geologist, who has also visited the property, states that he found four or five native miners engaged in digging, crushing, and washing the gold of the principal vein, which even under the rudest and primitive process employed, was sufficiently abundant to remunerate the parties well for their labour. About 400 lbs. weight of this ore, indiscriminately taken, and in which not a particle of gold was visible to the eye, was reduced, being about 90 dollars in value for each ton of ore. Mr. Chapman, late manager at the St. John del Rey Company's works, visited the mines, and brought home three boxes of the ore, which was assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthew, and in seven places from the Morgan vein yielded an average of 5 ozs. 18 dwts. 20 grs. to the ton, and the surface ore 1 oz. 7 dwts. 17 grs. of gold to the ton. Mr. Ram, the present manager, says:—"The average value of the ore will increase from 2 to 6 ozs. to the ton. In some parts of the vein, the ore yielded as much as 5, 6, and 8 ozs. to the ton." The present company has sent out a complete set of machinery in duplicate for crushing, stamping, washing, amalgamating, and refining, and upon the plan of the St. John del Rey Company's works, with all recent improvements. The machinery is being transported from Zamboanga to the mines, and by August, it is

calculated, the whole will be at work, and capable of crushing 40 tons per day. In consequence of the large amount expended in machinery, the directors are seeking to raise additional capital, by the issue of debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, and which, it is considered, will be amply secured by the property on the mines.

From California, we learn that a splendid specimen of almost pure gold, worth \$876, had been taken out of a hole in the neighbourhood of Downville, Sierra county. With regard to the new mines at Kern River, extraordinary statements continued to be circulated, but not without being questioned. Those who deny the unparalleled richness of the field, still admit that it will yield as much as 16 ozs. to 20 ozs. per day, that its extent is very great, and that there is no want of water.

The Gold Mining Share Market remains neglected, and the only transaction effected yesterday was in Colonial Gold, at ¼ dis. The closing price of Agua Fria was ¾ to ¾; Anglo-Californian, ¼ to ¾; Carson's Creek, ¼ to ¾; Great Nugget Vein, registered, ¾ to ¾; Newauwau, ¼ to ¾; Port Phillip, ¼ to ¾; Quartz Hook ¼ to ¾; Waller, ¼ to ¾; and West Mariposa, ¼ to ¾.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been steady, and prices fully maintained. Crystal Palace shares were firmer, changing hands yesterday at 3½, and the closing price marked at 3½ to 3½; ditto, Preference, ¼ to ¾ prem. Netherlands Land were dealt in at 1½, and Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Fennell and Oriental Steam, 61; Royal Mail Steam, 67. The closing price of Australian Agricultural was 25 to 30; British American Land, 55 to 60; North British Australasian, ¼ to 1; South Australian Land, 35 to 37; Van Diemen's Land, 12½ to 13; Berlin Water-Works, 3 to 2½ dis.; Electric Telegraph, 14½ to 15½; M-xican and South American, 6½ to 7; Peel River, 2½ to 3½; Submarine Telegraph, 8½ to 10; ditto, Registered, ¼ to ¾. In Joint-Stock Banks, the market was more neglected yesterday than for many weeks past, the only transactions effected were in Australia, at 50; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; and New South Wales, 33½. The closing prices quoted of other securities of this description were—Chartered Bank of India, 1 to 1½ dis.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, ¼ to ¾ dis.; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 20 to 21; ditto, New, ¼ dis. to 1 prem.; Oriental Bank Corporation, 39 to 41; Union of Australia, 60 to 65; ditto, New, 7½ to 8½.

The latest foreign arrivals at Swansea include—from Cuba, 535 tons of copper ore; from Comblomb, 1255 casks of cast copper, and 402 tons of copper regulus; from Riva de Sella, 100 tons of copper ore; from Havannah, 545 tons of copper ore; and from Bilbao, 100 tons of copper ore.

**SALE OF MINING SHARES.**—Mr. John Robert Pike submitted for sale by auction, at the Mart, on Tuesday, a number of shares in 47 different mines, embracing some of the best dividend-paying ones in the kingdom, and the parties in attendance included some of the most influential speculators in securities of this description. The prices submitted for these *bona fide* purchases were made, as several lots did not obtain a bidder:—1 120th part of share in Treviseky and Barrie, 81. 10s.—1 Buller and Bassett United, 57. 10s.; 3 ditto, 62. 10s. per share; 1 ditto, 62½.—100 Rotheringtons, in four lots of 25 each, at 1s. per share.—30 shares in the Necropolis Company, 91. 6d. sold in three lots at 71. 7s. 6d. per share.—10 shares in South Carn Brea, 41. 12s. 6d. per share; 5 ditto, 41. 10s. per share; 5 ditto, 41. 12s. 6d. per share.—5 shares in Comfort, 71. and 5 ditto, 71. 10s. per share.—100 Leeds Town Consols, in four lots, 17s. 6d. per share.—12 in South Crofty, in three lots, 2s. 6d. per share.—12 in Carvannell, in two lots, 3s. 10s. per share.—12 in North Crofty, in three lots, 12s. per share.—1 South Buller, 52½; ditto, 52½.—15 Stray Park, in two lots, 10s. per share; and 5 ditto, 52. 7s. 6d.—60 Tamar Maria, in two lots, 1s. 3d. per share; 50 ditto, 1s. 6d.; and 50 ditto, 1s. per share.—10 in Clifham and Wentworth, in two lots, 14s. 10s. per share.—25 South Croft, 21s. 6d.; 50 ditto, in two lots, 21s. 6d.; and 25 ditto, 21s. 6d. per share.—3 shares in Wheel Kitty (Leland), 15s. 10s.; and 2 ditto, 16s. 5s. per share.—10 Bell and Larnard, 21s. 6d.; and 5 ditto, 21s. 6d. per share.—5 Yealand Consols, 11s. per share.—1 Trelawny, 28½.—1 Devon Great Consols, 36s½.—1 East Pool, 1007.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS'S SALE.**—Mr. Thomas's sale, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, was equally well attended, and the following prices were realised on *bona fide* sales:—5 Stray Park, 51s. per share.—25 Cabert Silver Lead, 9s. 6d. per share.—30 Adelaide Land and Gold, 10s. per share.—30 Wheel Langford, 2s. 6d. per share.—1 Wheel Buller, 47s½.—4 West Alfred Consols, 15s. per share; 3 ditto, 14s. per share; 6 ditto, 13s. 5s.; 3 ditto, 13s. 10s.; 2 ditto, 12s. 10s.; and 3 ditto, 13s. per share.—4 West Providence, in three lots, at 14s. per share; 4 ditto, at 13s. 10s.; and 2 ditto, at 13s. 15s. per share.—10 Wheel Tremayne, in two lots, at 13s. 6d.; and 5 ditto, at 13s. 15s.—1 Great Wheel Alfred, 15s.—30 Nantoes and Penrhyn, in three lots, at 1s. 15s. per share.—5 St. Aubyn and Grylla, at 21s. 12s. 6d. per share.—3 Great Wheel Alfred, in two lots, 15s. 15s. per share; 3 ditto, at 15s. 12s. 6d.; 10 Venton, at 5s. 6d.; 7 ditto, at 5s. per share.—25 Wheel Robins, in two lots, at 4s. 6d. per share.—60 Mendip Hills, in three lots, at 11s. 17s. per share; and 120 ditto, in six lots, at 11s. 16s. per share.—30 Mitchell Mine, in two lots, at 2s. 9d. per share.—10 East Tamar, at 5s. 6d. per share.—1 share in Wheel Comfort, 71.; and 1 ditto, 61. 10s. per share.—10 West Providence, in three lots, at 10s. per share.—10 Trelawny, 28½.—1 Devon Great Consols, 36s½; and 5 ditto, 21s. 7s. 6d. per share.—15 Wheel Golden, at 5s. per share.

**SALES OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION.**—A correspondent sends us the following remarks on this subject:—"Although a large number of shares change hands at these sales, it is rather a fact, that whilst many of little value are sold, some of the shares of the best mines also fall to find a bidder. The following account of shares left in the auctioneers' hands, without an offer, may prove interesting to your readers:—At Mr. Pike's sale, 1 Rosewarne, 2 West Seton, 1 Comdunrow, 80 North Tow, 4 Tywardreath, 44 Trebell Consols, 40 Nantanelle, 75 South Tow, 10 Old Bassett, 10 Wheel Helen, 10 Trelawny, 30 South West Phoenix, 20 Cubert United, 10 Wheel Golden, 100 East Tamar, 10 Adelaide Land and Gold, 20 Great Biddern, 200 Mineral Court, 45 Wheel Harriet, 10 Gawton United, 5 South Providence, 10 Wheel Zion, 25 West Polberro, 1 Wheel Buller. At Mr. Thomas's sale, on Wednesday, 25 Lewis, 20 East Frognock, 50 Herodocomb, 50 Glanaven, 20 West Park Consols, 50 Ballyconne, 200 Mineral Court, 20 Great Wheel Martha, 50 Thomas's United, 25 ditto, 20 South West Phoenix, 150 Cubert, 2 Great Wheel Alfred, 1 Wheel Reeth, 200 Cwm Darren, 48 West Wheel Robins, 5 Butterdon, 1 South Wheel Bassett, 200 East Tamar, 4 Herodocomb, 2 Treviseky, 5 Devon Burra Burra, and 50 Glanauell and Carvilleen. The fact of so many remaining unsold, no doubt, arises from the price reserved being too high; at the same time, the course pursued is very fair, and saves a great deal of trouble to those attending, as hitherto the auctioneers have invariably named the price, when one has been fixed by the sellers."

**COPPER MINING IN AMERICA.**—In the following letter, from C. A. Proctor, Esq., State Assayer for East Tennessee (U. S.), some particulars are given of the Polk County (Tennessee) Copper Mine:—"March 19.—I reached here on Friday evening, and having taken the rounds among the mines, am happy to report that the work at all the mines is, at present, very productive. The deep shaft, which is looked to with so much interest at the Hiwassee Mine, is going down with most flattering prospects. I saw, at the Isabella Mine, a lump of several cwt. of very rich ore, worth 68 per cent of copper, which was taken from a depth of 28 feet below strata level, which was once 1½ cwt. of ore, as being a lump of the same ore, and of the same richness. The *Eureka* is shipping rich ore from the deep work of that mine. The Mary's Mine will send some 300 tons of ore to market, in order to prove what was said a year ago of that property. Not only what was then stated is endorsed by facts, but it can be positively shown that not less than seven copper veins pass through that property. The winze-shaft opening upon the ore is in the south-west hollow, near the Polk Company's line, where there was not the least appearance of the vein discoverable at the surface. The Tennessee Mine looks remarkably well in that hollow, known as the western level. The ore at present is shipped from the part of the mine, which is 35 to 37 per cent of copper, and appears to improve as the work is carried down. A large body of ore is accumulating on the floors at the Hancock Mine, and it will be difficult to remove them at present, as nearly all the transient teams have left the road, in consequence of the advanced state of the season, and the unheeded scarcity of forage. As work and the continued mining developments progress, so do the mines improve in richness. Every week brings up something of interest. A person should be often through the mines in order to understand the extent of the developments being made there. I shall make a note of what I see at each mine. The details of working for the purposes of ore, in part, are given from other sources.—April 20.—The Isabella Mine sent off, in March, notwithstanding the bad roads and scarcity of teams, over 150 tons of ore, and the Polk County and Tennessee probably about the same. This is a hard season of the year to get teams.—C. A. PROCTOR. [We are also informed, that 936 boxes, about 220 tons, have been shipped for Liverpool.]

**THE WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Wednesday, a cause was heard resulting out of the formation of this company, in which Mr. Beck, representing the direction, was plaintiff, and Count Auguste Kautowitz and others defendants. The plaintiff had filed his bill for the purpose of having it declared that a certain extra bonus, which defendant had obtained to his own advantage, by misrepresentation to his co-adventurers, might be declared obtained by fraud, and void, and also that certain other shares to which defendant was entitled, but which he was not entitled to, should be declared void, and that the plaintiff might be declared entitled to the shares of the company, and that they be made good to the company, or the value of them; and that 2425 shares and 602½ s. 9d., in the hands of the council, being his share of the bonus, might be applied in part discharge of his liability. A demurrer was put in, on the ground that the shares could not be attached, and that as they had been assigned to a third party for valuable consideration, the assignee was a party to the bill. The Vice-Chancellor overruled the demurrer, for want of equity, holding that the sum in question was in the nature of a debt due to the partnership. The shares and cash in the hands of the council were partnership profits, but defendants could not be entitled to any benefits from such source until they had discharged all liabilities. The demurrer, for want of parties, must be allowed; but it was a mere technical objection, availing the defendants nothing; and he gave the plaintiff liberty to amend, and gave no costs.

**HULL, APRIL 19.**—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that, with the exception of a little demand for Vale of Towry, Tremayne, and East Gunnis Lake, there is nothing doing in mining shares. Railway shares have been dealt in to a very trifling extent, the public still preferring to wait for more settled times, even if they have to pay increased prices. On the other hand, there is very little disposition to invest in rail. The Chancellor's plan for the loan is, on the whole, viewed rather favourably.

**SHEFFIELD, APRIL 18.**—Our correspondents (Messrs. E. Smith and Son) state that there has been considerable demand for Brightdale shares, in consequence of the very large quantity of lead that is being got; two dividends of 3s. and 2s. respectively have been lately paid, and there is every prospect of good dividends for some time to come. Eyan shares are enquired for, but none offered for sale. (Prince of Wales have been sold at par; but most others are offered without finding buyers. A call of 5s. per share has been made in Wheel Mary Great Consols, which is accompanied with the report of Mr. Eyan Hopkin, who had been requested by the shareholders to inspect the mine; he recommends the more vigorous prosecution of the undertaking, and the sinking to deeper levels, in order that the mine may be more fully developed; also, a better system of keeping the accounts of the company.

## LEAD ORES.

TENDERS FOR 50 TONS OF WELSH POTTER LEAD ORE.

Aberystwith, April 20.

Sims, Wiliams, Nevill, & Co. (purchasers) ..... £13 15 6  
 Walker, Parker, & Co. .... 13 13 0  
 Newton, Keates, & Co. .... 13 8 6

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Swanpool	10	£13 5 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	35	13 2 6	ditto
ditto	8	6 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Sold on the 14th April.			
Foxdale	100	£14 13 6	Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
Sold on the 19th April.			
Dyliffe	54	£12 13 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	24	10 0 6	ditto
ditto	24	10 0 6	J. P. Eytan.
Rhoswydol	35	12 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyffryn	18	12 18 0	ditto

## BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheel Guekus	7 4 2 15	£	£451 10 6	—
Sold on the Mine.				
Drake Walls	10 0 0 0	£56 10 0	£565 0 0	Calenick Co.
ditto	10 0 0 0	61 0 0	610 0 0	Daubuz.
West Wh. Towan	5 0 0 0	64 15 0	325 10 0	Eathoven.
ditto	61 10 0 0	61 15 0	61 10 0	Daubuz.

## COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 28, and sold at Swansea April 17, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	116	123	£14 9 6	Santiago	28	16½	£18 1 0
ditto	71	133	14 19 0	ditto	11	74	£18 2 6
ditto	62	133	15 8 6	ditto	8	75½	86 4 0
ditto	53	133	14 1 6	ditto	7	75½	85 1 0
ditto	49	133	22 0 0	Chill	40	22½	25 3 0
ditto	48	133	22 3 0	ditto	38	21½	24 17 6
ditto	44	133	22 2 0	ditto	34	21½	24 15 0
ditto	33	133	23 18 6	ditto	43	42½	49 13 0
ditto	19	17½	18 13 0	ditto	5	25½	28 10 6
ditto	10	65½	72 12 6	Berehaven	106	10½	11 12 0
Santiago	100	10½	10 9 0	Lackamore	27	6½	7 5 0
ditto	90	10½	10 12 0	ditto	8	3½	4 3 0
ditto	74	10½	11 0 0	ditto	4	19½	22 2 6
ditto	40	25½	28 18 0	Roughtengill	10	8½	9 12 6
ditto	30	21½	24 0 6	ditto	4	12½	13 16 0

## TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	533	£989 16 0	Berehaven	106	£129 12 0
Santiago	388	7405 9 6	Lackamore	27	317 9 0
Chill	209	7472 0 0	Roughtengill	14	141 9 0

## COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Company.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	1291	£26,455 13 6
Freeman and Co.	150	£1203 15 0
Grenfell and Sons	85½	1606 9 6
Sims, Wiliams, Nevill, and Co.	60	1341 6 6
Vivian and Sons	310	4721 17 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	202	3632 15 0
Mines Royal Company	73	1689 15 6
English and Australian Copper Company	53	2343 0 6
British and Foreign Copper Company	125	3385 18 6
Mason and Elkington	97	2142 8 0
F. Bankart	36	2033 10 0

Copper ores for sale on May 3.—Knoekmahon 505—Cronebane 17—Tigrion 2—Berehaven 199—Hollyford 74—African 60—Chill 52—Spanish 16.—Total, 925 tons.

## AVERAGES.

Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9½	£10 12 6
Foreign	10½	21 17 6
Sale	18½	£20 10 0
Totals—British, 159; Foreign, 1132=1291 tons (21-cwts.)		£124 1 6

## AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.



## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

\* A Miner (Gunn's Lake).—The general law of master and servant extends to miners, quarrymen, &c. Such general law, however, embraces those cases only in which the relation of master and servant exclusively exists, and excludes both those in which the work is done under a contract for a sum certain, and also those in which the hours of work are left entirely in the discretion of the contracting party. The breach of contract put, would seem to be respecting work contracted to be done at a given price. If so, the breach of such a contract is remediable only in the civil courts, and is not cognizable by those tribunals whose jurisdiction is to remedy any violation of the pure relations of masters and servants. If "A Miner" will state his case more at length, it will receive further consideration. State the nature of the contract, and the breach or breaches thereof.—T. T.

\* FIRE-CLAY. (E. Brooke, Jun., Fieldhouse).—In order to answer the case correctly, the exact words in the deed, or instrument, should be given. The words "mines and minerals of what nature or kind soever," have been held to include beds of stone. Most likely fire-clay would be held to be within the reservation to the lords; but, as above stated, the true answer depends upon facts that are not stated in the question.—T. T.

\* CINDER-PILE.—"Would 'Ironmaster,' or any of your correspondents, furnish the name of the firm who are supplying the 'cinder-pile,' which is represented upon an inferior quality? As we think that, in justice to both makers and consumers, the parties ought to be known—for, as 'Ironmaster' says it is trash, and in some cases it is dear, if given.—A. CONSUMER: Haydon Bridge, April 16.

\* N. B. (Pimlico).—Although it was required that the shareholders should come forward with the trifling subscription required of them by the directors, these, according to the Deed of Settlement, have no power to forfeit the shares. In fact, they can make no call; the shares being fully paid up, their value can only be computed at the market price.

\* PORT PHILLIP AND ST. JOHN DEL REY COMPANIES.—Sir: We are informed by your intelligent correspondent, "Justitia," in your last Journal, that the ore of the Port Phillip Company is "184 times more valuable than that of the St. John del Rey." Besides this important information, he has also kindly furnished us with his calculation, and states that if 300,000, is the correct value of the St. John del Rey Company, 55,500,000 will be the value of the Port Phillip, or equal to 555. Each individual share "We thank 'Justitia' for this gratuitous intelligence, and beg to ask him whether he is a holder of shares in the Port Phillip Company, and, if so, congratulate him upon the success of his new dodge.—LAGO: April 17.

\* GOLD IN WALES.—Sir: Can any of your correspondents inform me how many months Mr. Low has been in North Wales, how much gold he has obtained, and whether he has extracted 2 ozs. yet, bona fide, out of Welsh quartz?—INQUIRER: Birmingham.

\* THE AVE MARIA COMPANY.—Mr. Burge is supposed to be the only remnant of the board of directors of the Ave Maria Company. It is quite possible that that gentleman might have made a bargain with Mr. O'Connor to work the New York gold quartz lode together, and to have sent out steam machinery for that purpose; and after that to have debited the shareholders with the amount of that machinery, and appointed Mr. O'Connor the manager. All this could, no doubt, have been done without the shareholders being a whit the wiser. Whose is now the said machinery, and whose the New York gold quartz lode, we must leave the gentlemen named to explain to the shareholders, as no doubt they will do.

\* "C. W." (Hoxton).—The company have, on several occasions, been in difficulties. The meeting held on Friday was not called, the shareholders having met solely to elect a director in the place of Mr. Cunningham, deceased. As yet the grant has rendered no accounts, the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris not having yet given their decision.

\* KNOCKATRELLANE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Your correspondents would much oblige if they could give any information respecting this company, which was started in 1853, with all the amount paid up. I am induced to make this application through your Journal, as neither directors or clerks take any notice of repeated applications made to them for information; they hold fast the money, and that is all we know here about it.—A. CONSTANT READER: Dublin, April 13.

\* ANTICIPATED PROFITS OF GOLD COMPANIES—ERRONEOUS CONCLUSIONS.—Sir: A correspondent, signing himself "Justitia," appears to labour under great mistakes, and has from time to time made most extravagant and very erroneous statements, which, if not corrected, will mislead the public. Some time ago it was said that Mr. Dyer was being most exorbitant profits for the company, and that the riches of the reef and the value of his machines were immense, which I knew was not the case. Last week the same correspondent informs your readers that the ore of the Port Phillip Company contain 73 ozs. of gold per ton, whilst the St. John del Rey ore contain only 1/4 oz. of gold per ton, and on this makes a most extravagant estimate of comparisons between the prospects of such companies. If such statements be allowed to circulate without correction or qualification, they will cause mischief and recrimination. I beg leave to inform your correspondent that he is wrong. The 1/4 oz. per ton of the ore of the St. John del Rey and the Marmato Companies means the quantity of the rough stuff it contains from the mines, whereas the 73 ozs. of gold alluded to, mixed with the tin ore obtained at the ore in Victoria, means the value of the highly concentrated residue, and not the rough stuff. The Marmato Gold Mines, although only producing about 1/4 oz. per ton in the first process from the rough stuff, produce rich black residue in the final washing, containing upwards of 100 ozs. per ton—that is, in a small quantity, resulting from thousands of stuff treated. Again, the mines alluded to are real mines, whereas the deposits of Victoria are quite different things, and subject to great variations and many irregularities. I feel many of the complaints against the misrepresentations of companies, &c., have resulted from these irresponsible writers, in connection with speculative brokers, and not the managers themselves. I wish, Sir, you could prevent them.—EVAN HOPKINS: April 17.

\* "B.W." (Portman-square).—The Foreign Vineyards Association has been established about 12 months, and has made very satisfactory progress. The next half-yearly meeting of shareholders will be held on the 20th instant.

\* PERPETUAL MOTION.—If "E. G.'s" machine is substantially that of the Edinburgh Joiner, "E. G." cannot prevent piracy, and for this reason, that if "E. G." were to sue for an infringement of his patent, the defendant would plead that the Edinburgh Joiner's machine was published before the patent of "E. G.," or, in other words, that the infringement, if any, was of the Edinburgh Joiner's machine, and not "E. G.'s." "E. G.'s" misfortune consists in not having obtained a patent before the publication by the Edinburgh Joiner. If "E. G." had done so, the Edinburgh Joiner would now be in "E. G.'s" position.

\* AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY.—Mr. Harding has forwarded a correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Terrell and himself, but as we have already devoted a considerable space to the unfortunate dispute between those parties, and the letters forwarded being of a somewhat personal nature, we cannot find room for their insertion.

\* WHEAT WAYS CONSOLE (NEAR LIVERPOOL).—Sir: In your Journal of Saturday last, it is stated that two parcels of tin were sold from this mine. This is incorrect; and for fear of its misleading any of our shareholders, I will thank you to correct it in your next, as we sold nothing but the two parcels of lead, which you have published.—PETER CLYMO, Jun.: April 16.

\* ANGLICAN CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: I observe in your Journal of the 14th inst. a remark, that many Anglo-Californian shareholders have not come forward with their subscriptions of 1s. per share, which, "if their own manifest interests had been studied, they surely would have done." I assure you this is quite a mistaken view of the case. It is neither from want of faith in the productiveness of the mine, nor the integrity of the directors, or the ability of the manager, Sir Henry Hantley, but from absolute want of the means just now. I hold a considerable number of shares, and would certainly double them if I could. Nobody in this part knows more about the company than I have done from its commencement, and can safely say that, since Mr. L. Williams's time, nothing but honourable, straightforward dealing has attended it; though untoward circumstances have hitherto kept back the hoped-for, and now apparently certain, results.—P.S. I speak the sentiments of holders possessing about 3000 shares amongst them, and describe their position.—T. H. BISHOPMAN: Wakefield, April 15.

\* CORNISH ENGINES.—Sir: Referring to your abstract of Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter, from 31st February to 20th of March last, the average duty of pumping-engines is set down at 291 millions, lbs. lifted 1 foot high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal; while engines, 17 1/2; steam-engines, 51 1/2. Perhaps some of your correspondents will be able to inform me if the mode of ascertaining the power is alike in each case, if the expansion is as great in the rotary as in the pumping-engine, and how the difference is to be accounted for?—D.: Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 17.

\* RED DRAGON MINE.—Sir: In last week's Journal, an error appeared in the report of this company's meeting. Instead of crushing 30 tons per day, it should read 30 tons per week.—N. BRAY: April 17.

\* AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: It was with much pleasure I saw, by last week's Mining Journal, that a spirited gentleman, named Clarke, had filed a bill in Chancery against the directors of this connection; and I can assure that gentleman he has the heartiest wishes of every honest shareholder for his success. Some strangely constituted minds may call Mr. Clarke a conspirator, as they have done Mr. Quedalla, but the general opinion is that he is a public benefactor to mining, in bringing to light the disreputable proceedings of aristocratic jobbers, and other questionable characters, whose meanness is unparalleled, preventing a recurrence of such dirty proceedings for the future. I am happy to find at last there is a prospect of justice being enforced from the mis-directions of the Australian Freehold bubble and worthy confederates of Lake Bathurst, a quality which they seem to possess not one particle of. I wish Mr. Clarke God-speed.—A. B.: Brighton, April 17.

\* WHY DIGGERS SUCCEED AND COMPANIES FAIL.—Sir: I think the reason is evident—viz., because the diggers work where they like, with no other cost but themselves, whereas the gold companies cannot get ground to work on, and have to pay, besides, a large amount of salaries to their agents, in addition to expenses at home.—A. COZMANS: April 16.

\* "G. C." (Kerry).—The theory is not modern that at peculiar atmospheric changes some have been observed to arise from the earth. Where there are mineral deposits, whether working or unexplored, the seasons' exhalations have been observed, in general, stronger than in other localities. These exhalations have been seen by numerous parties, the veracity of whose statements it would be futile to doubt, substantiated as they have been by so many facts.

\* AUSTRALIAN CONDUITLARK GOLD MINE.—Sir: As a holder of 400 shares in this company, purchased at a large premium, may I, through your Journal, call the attention of the directors to the necessity of giving their proprietary some information as to its present state and future prospects. I have waited now two years, and know no more about it than the child unborn, and can obtain no information, except that the committee of management is comprised of men, some of whom have lately gone through the Court of Bankruptcy. I sincerely sympathize with those gentlemen; but I consider it a duty I owe to myself to say that it is necessary for the interests of the company their places should be supplied by others, who can devote more time to its management. My patience is quite exhausted, and I trust that myself and others may not be driven to the disagreeable necessity of seeking justice in law, if withheld by directors, which I shall do as early as possible. I hope I shall not be deemed premature in making this humble request.—A. HAYES OF LAW, AND AMBROSE OF JUSTICE: Brighton, April 17.

\* Received—"G. D."—"A Mining Student"—Martin Jude—"Scrutator"—"Albigus" (next week).

\* MARINE MINES CHARGEABLE TO POOR'S RATE.—Sir: Noticing your remarks relative to mines being chargeable to the poor's rate, I beg to say that all, both lessors and lessees, interested in the mines of this country should oppose the bill now before Parliament in every legitimate way possible, and district petitions against it should be immediately drawn up. Many good reasons might be adduced against it, but the strongest is that the system of miners being a self-supporting body, against being chargeable to the poor's rate, by their club in case of sickness, should be sufficient. They make a liberal allowance while out of work, pay the doctor, and bury the dead. I have managed a mine for six years, and not one shilling has any man or his family received from the poor's rate during that period, nor will the owners allow anything while a man can draw 7s. per week from his club.—S. M.: April 19.

\* "A Shareholder" (Brighton).—The committee of investigation have not published any accounts, and there are no funds in hand. The directors are, it is said, in great poverty; one has gone through the Insolvent Court; another has been declared bankrupt; the contractor has not been able to fulfil a job which he undertook; the secretary, we understand, within the last fortnight has died; the pig-jobber in England, but another director, who was supposed to be solvent, has for a length of time disappeared—in fact, it would be difficult to find the locus in quo of any parties connected with this most fraudulent transaction.

\* ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In the event of a protracted continuance of the war, the price of coal will be materially enhanced, as the vessels taking out fuel will have no return cargo. Owing to the blockade of Archangel, supplies of rice-meal, which is requisite for the work-people, will be much dearer. Although it is not anticipated that any call will be made, yet it can scarcely be expected that the directors will be in a position to declare a dividend.

\* Mr. Evan Hopkins leaves London to inspect some mineral properties in the North of England in the course of next week.

\* GREAT CAMBRIAN MINE.—Sir: In reply to "A Country Shareholder's" letter, inserted in your Journal of the 14th inst., calling attention to the discrepancy in my report of the above mine, inserted in your Journal of March 17, and Capt. Hogan's statement made at a meeting of shareholders, inserted in your Journal of the 7th inst., I positively assert that Captain Hogan is in error. There is but 1 ton of lead, and not 20 tons, now ready for market. I will now take the opportunity to correct another error of Capt. Hogan's: in his report inserted in your Journal of the 24th March, he says—"No. 6 we may call our champion lode; the shaft has already been sunk 12 fms., and we are now stopping east of shaft, and what is now required to be done is to drive on the course of the lode still east. The deep adit level on this lode, to the westward of the shaft, has been driven 35 fms., and to intersect the lode at the shaft we require to drive on 70 fathoms further, which will give us 30 fathoms of backs for stopping by the time we shall have intersected the shaft; to drive these 70 fms. to intersect the shaft on this lode, will require an expenditure on an average of 71. per fm., or, in round figures, 5000." The entire distance from the entrance of No. 6 level to intersect No. 6 shaft is 75 fms., out of which 35 fms. have been driven, thereby leaving but 40 fms., and not 70 fms., the cost of which will be about 2400, and not 5000. I am glad, for the sake of the mine, "A Country Shareholder" is checking the reports, and trust truthful ones will appear in future.—J. HARRIS: Dolegelly, April 17.

\* GREAT CAMBRIAN MINE.—Sir: In answer to "A Country Shareholder" I beg to state that I reported at the meeting that I had 20 tons of blende ready for market, and not lead, as reported in your Journal; the mistake does not lay with me.—P.S. We are working on the gold lode, and have traced it for 7 fms. in the level, and find it visible in almost all the quartz we break, and, indeed, richer every day.—W. HOUGH, Agent: Dolegelly, April 19.

\* We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, as postage-stamps cannot be received.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 36, Fleet-street, London:  
GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 16s.  
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THE MINING JOURNAL  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 21, 1855.

The two highly important papers, by Mr. HUNT, the Keeper of Mining Records, and by Mr. MACKWORTH, one of the Government Inspectors of Mines, to which we directed special attention in the two last Numbers of this Journal, were of peculiar interest, as throwing great light on the mineral wealth, products, and prospects of Great Britain. There seemed to be a nearly perfect concurrence between the views and opinions of those two eminent and highly qualified authorities; Mr. HUNT, however, felt disposed to believe that the short average duration of the life of a Cornish miner was more directly attributable to the injurious effects of climbing than Mr. MACKWORTH appeared to think, for when a man was engaged for an hour or more, as was not unfrequently the case, in lifting his own weight upon perpendicular ladders from a depth of 1800 feet, the amount of exhaustion was extreme, and the constant effort made by the muscles of the chest eventually produced a fatal disease of the lungs. Both agreed in approving of the man-machine, and referred with marked approval to the proposal of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which, acting in conjunction with some benevolent gentlemen, amongst whom Mr. C. Fox was peculiarly active, offered 5000, as an inducement to introduce some plan by which the miner should be relieved from this distressing toil. At Trevean Mine, perpendicular rods, with platforms fixed at every 10 ft., having reciprocating parallel motions, were adopted, and in this way at every stroke the miner on the platform moved through 10 feet of space, and then shifting his position to the other rod, was thus carried on another 10 feet. The prejudices of the Cornish miners prevent them from adopting generally the winding machinery by which men are raised and lowered in the coal mines with considerable speed, in comparative safety. Amongst the other points of concurrence, both papers joined in lamenting the frightful sacrifice of human life which occurred in the mines of Great Britain; and, although it may be now considered as settled law, that proprietors are responsible for neglect, Mr. MACKWORTH stated that he believed there was no instance in England in which a charge of manslaughter had been sustained against a manager, nor in which the widows or orphans of the men killed had been, as yet, able to recover damages.

The discussion which followed the reading of Mr. HUNT's paper was highly interesting; Professor TENNANT, of the King's College, amongst other things, deeply regretted the want of education—the ignorance of mineralogy and chemistry amongst the mining classes. If we compare the general knowledge of the working miner of the British Isles with that of the working miner of Saxony, the superiority of the latter in those respects was abundantly proved. He mentioned a striking instance. Having descended a mine in Freiberg, he showed to a working miner a specimen about which he (the Professor) had some doubt, because he had not his blow-pipe with him at the time, but the miner immediately produced his own blow-pipe, and in three minutes tested what the metal was, with the greatest accuracy. Having afterwards gone into the Cornish district, Prof. TENNANT was introduced to a mining captain, to whom he showed two specimens of metal, and asked him what they were, to which the other replied mundie. Those specimens were both different, one being iron pyrites, and the other arsenical pyrites, but the captain had no means of ascertaining what they were; had he, however, been acquainted with the use of the blow-pipe, a very simple instrument, which could be bought for a shilling, and the use of which could be taught in about a dozen lessons, he could have told easily what the latter substance was, from the arsenical vapours that would be given off from a fragment not bigger than a pin's head. Mr. HUNT having referred to the mineral production called tungsten, Professor TENNANT observed that he had met with intelligent miners who could not tell the difference between tungsten and oxide of tin, although they were easily distinguishable by merely scratching the substances with the point of a penknife, in which case the tungsten would have a brown streak, while the oxide of tin was distinguishable by a pale grey streak. What was much wanted in the mining districts was instruction in the first, or elementary principles of mineralogy, and every working miner should be at least acquainted with the use of the blow-pipe, the furnace costing less than a shilling, and the trouble being so inconsiderable that a person might be made perfectly acquainted with it and its use in less than a month.

Mr. HUNT stated, in the course of conversation, that when in Manchester, about a week before, he was told that carbonate of copper had been ob-

tained from Chat Moss, and it was said that a large deposit of that ore, of which a specimen had been exhibited at the Royal Institution at Manchester, had been discovered in that locality, several feet in thickness. He wished, therefore, to enquire whether any such fact had come to the knowledge of Professor TENNANT; who, in reply, said the information was quite new to him. He apprehended that the substance alluded to was probably a green or blue mal, and would, in all likelihood, turn out to be earthy phosphate of iron. He was in the habit of receiving letters from parties, enclosing small specimens, with this enquiry—"Is this gold?" or "Is this silver?" and, in some instances, "Are these diamonds?" This was a matter of great importance to us as a commercial community, our population being scattered over all parts of the earth, and settled, through the tide of emigration, in every latitude and longitude; and yet what did we know of our colonies? Had it been reported 10 years ago, that in the next 10 years 25,000,000, sterling of gold would be obtained in Australia, the party making that statement would have been looked upon as a madman. Our acquaintance with the Cape, with Canada, with the mineral treasures and resources of the British colonies, was literally nothing; in Australia they had been throwing away oxide of tin, which had been found there to a considerable extent.

Mr. P. L. SIMMONS observed that Mr. HUNT had confined his investigations, and properly so, to the mineral industries of Great Britain; and, although as he had stated, there was no reason to fear the exhaustion of our subterranean supplies of fossil fuel and minerals at home for several centuries to come, it was satisfactory to know that there were other quarters of our own territories to which we might hereafter turn with confidence to meet the demand which might arise. The living tide of emigration which flowed towards our settlements at the average rate of 1000 per day, conveyed with it the necessary elements of development; hence the gold discoveries had led to the peopling of countries to which no other inducement could possibly have drawn population in the same ratio. The mineral productions of our colonies presented a very extended field, the very transport of crude ores to our shores last year gave employment to upwards of 200,000 tons of shipping, besides the large tonnage internationally employed. After taking a wide view of the mineral riches of distant dependencies, Mr. SIMMONS observed that he had only recently seen a long and interesting list of the economic minerals collected in Canada by Mr. LOGAN, the provincial geologist, for transmission to the Paris Exhibition, and that list comprised magnetic, specular, and titaniferous iron ore, zinc, lead, and nickel, copper pyrites, phosphate of lime, gypsum, shell, marl, and other mineral manures, slates, granite, limestone, and beautiful magnesian marbles, materials for pottering glass, &c., besides various other products interesting to commerce. As the result of a rough survey of our mineral treasures in the outlying portions of the British provinces, it might be perceived that although distance might offer some obstacles, there was no fear of any deficiency of supply.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE, in the course of some very important observations, remarked that periodical reports on the mining resources of the country were of great importance, not only because they showed the condition of existing interests, their progress, or decline, but because they were calculated to point out new branches of enterprise, or to develop those as yet inconceivable. This was the more desirable in a time of war, which may be termed a period of commercial disturbance, because some source of supply, or some channels of consumption, being cut off, new materials, calculated to serve as substitutes, might be put forward under more favourable circumstances. The results accruing from the establishment of new branches of enterprise and new discoveries had been shown in the case of silver; and it might be stated that the imported ores were antimonial silver ores, or argentiferous copper ores, which contained silver. Looking to the prevalence of silver-copper ores in Germany, and other districts with which Mr. CLARKE was acquainted, he thought it very desirable that the copper ores of England should be examined with regard to silver, as they might produce a source of supply, adding largely to the 700,000 ozs. of silver recorded by Mr. HUNT as produced in 1853. With regard to white zinc, although its use might be small here, the consumption in the United States was large and increasing, and thus it became desirable to know the comparative progress of each branch of industry, in order to find suitable markets in different countries.

Mr. MURCHISON made some observations on the substance known in Cornwall as mundie, which, he believed, contained many ingredients of commercial value, amongst others a large per centage of sulphur, in some instances of arsenic, and in others of silver, and there were cases in which each of these substances was found sufficiently abundant to render them of commercial value, although the mundie was thrown away as valueless, and it should be remembered that it was not 100 years since copper ore was equally thrown aside.

Mr. BILLINGS alluded to the interesting experiments now in progress at Tunbridge, for the induration of soft sandstones. Sir R. MURCHISON's opinion was strong as to the success of the scheme; the process almost instantly changed the softest stone into an imperishable rock, and thus the carver had all the advantage of soft stone in his work, and when finished it was easily rendered almost imperishable. As an educated people, our working classes were not on a par with those of the Continent; this was attributable to the children being set to hard manual labour the moment their hands could clutch a working tool, and they were compelled to work for the mere purpose of relieving the charge upon the parent. A simple law, compelling education up to a certain period of life, and prohibiting labour until the limbs were in some degree complete, would leave us in a short time a different race. The coal value at the pit's mouth had been stated by Mr. HUNT to be 11,000,000, annually, and he estimated the quantity raised at 60,000,000 tons, making but little more than 3s. 6d. per ton. Mr. BILLINGS, however, considered that a value of 20,000,000, sterling would be much nearer, and even under the mark; but if Mr. HUNT's estimate were correct, it would form a most interesting enquiry as to the progressively increasing value until the arrival in our London columns, where, if the whole supply could come, it would amount to 90,000,000.

Mr. GEORGE DARLINGTON offered some observations upon the reduction of zinc, an operation at present in a very crude state in England. Zinc was reduced at Swansea by the English process, 25 tons of coal being employed to produce 1 ton of spelter, whilst in Belgium the same amount was obtained by the consumption of about 7 tons of coal, and in some works in North Wales 6 tons of coal sufficed to produce a ton of spelter. It was, therefore, desirable that the English plan should be abolished altogether, and some system adopted analogous to that pursued in Belgium, by means of which an article of great commercial value might be brought into the market at a much reduced cost. Attempts had been made towards reducing zinc by blast-furnaces; that was a step in the right direction, and it might be made successful, were it not that the gases of the furnace carried off a considerable portion of the zinc with them, an evil which might be remedied. It was highly desirable that zinc should be reduced very much in price, inasmuch that it was an article that was capable of being manufactured into a variety of very useful forms.

The chairman, Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, in putting to the meeting the vote of thanks proposed to Mr. HUNT, and unanimously adopted, directed their attention to the administrative aspect presented by the reading of the paper by the Keeper of Mining Records. All Government departments ought to report publicly their progress and success; the two papers were brought before the society might be looked on as partaking of the improvement which was desirable, presenting points of scientific interest, and indicating directions for advance in practical art, and communicating necessary information to persons engaged in vast branches of industry. The ignorance of the great industrial interests involved in the Institution of the School of Mines, that establishment had been singled out as an extravagant expense, and the low cost of conducting it denounced as an extravagance. It was an under estimate to state the value of the rude mining product, unformed and unfashioned at the pit's mouth, as 26,000,000, sterling, while the losses, probable from known payments upon shares, for concern which failed from the ignorance which the survey and information collected by the School of Mines would correct—information beyond the power of private individuals to obtain—exceeded on an average 1,400,000, sterling. The whole expenses of the School of Mines, 14,000, per annum, were a trifling per centage on the products of the industry which it would serve to guide, or within 1 per cent. of the present losses which it would serve to prevent. The department had set an example, which it was hoped would be followed over the whole field of the public service, by instituting competitive examinations for mere certificates of competency. Although the public engagements to which those competitive examinations were intended to lead commenced at what, for the public, were the very high rates—namely, 1500, per annum—yet so highly were the qualifications thus attained valued in the private labour market, that during the past year not one successful competitor could be procured for the public service—they had all, at once, obtained higher private emoluments. How ever inconvenient it might be to the department, the test afforded by the



facts was decisive as to the value of the information which it imparted; and we feel a pleasure in directing attention to this highly important fact, as a strong inducement to the better classes of our mining population to avail themselves of the educational benefits thus afforded by the State, with a view to their own future advancement in life. This announcement, coming from official authority, cannot be too general known amongst the young men in the mining districts, whose intelligence entitles them to aspire to higher positions. Their country tends them every advantage which knowledge and science can confer, and they have, in the certainty of obtaining either private or public employment—the strongest stimulant to the exercise of personal energy and exertion.

A regular and reasonably cheap supply of coal to the inhabitants of this great metropolis, at a uniform price, is a matter of such importance that every proposition deserves attention which is put forward for the attainment of that object. The price of every article in commerce is generally regulated by the demand; or, in other words, the demand regulates both the price and the supply. In the summer season, when the demand for coal diminishes, the price of coal is proportionably reduced; while, on the other hand, in the winter, when the demand is urgent, and the consumption necessarily increases, the price rises higher and higher, according to the necessities of man, occasioned by the inclemency of season and the severity of weather. It may be, therefore, assumed that in London it is the demand, and not the cost price of the article to the vendor, which regulates the rates at which it is sold to the public. Coal, accordingly, in this city, during the winter of 1854, reached 60s. per ton, and during the winter which has passed exceeded 40s. per ton. If a difference in price be indispensable and unavoidable, it would be far preferable that the price of coal should range higher in the summer than in the winter season; and as it usually happens that larger quantities of coal are raised in collieries during the latter than during the former period, coal can generally be purchased at the pit at a reduced price per ton in winter. There may be contingencies in winter which counterbalance this advantage, such as increased water in the mine, and greater cost of transit, but, striking the balance between the two seasons, as a rule, the cost of the article to the consumer ought to be the same at both seasons.

Our attention has been particularly directed to this matter by a little publication, *A Word to the Wise on the Coal Trade*,\* which places that branch of the subject very fairly before the public; and those who require further information are referred to Mr. CHARLES MOBLEY PRACOCK, Cinderford, Gloucestershire. Although 60s. per ton in London was, of course, an excessive price, the average for the year would be found to be 34s. 9d. per ton, and the regular price in London, having regard to all seasons and circumstances, may, perhaps, be taken at about 30s. The writer very fairly enquires—1. Whether it is desirable that the price of fuel should be most exorbitant at the season of the year when it is most required? 2. Whether there is any necessity for such a price? and 3. Whether it can be by any and what means, to any and what extent, reduced? The first proposition answers itself; the two latter are answered by the distinct assurance, advisedly pronounced, that the price may be reduced very nearly 50 per cent., and that it will be the fault of the London public if this reduction be not accomplished. It is avowed that to effect this object is an arduous undertaking, but it is felt not to be an impossible one: difficulties and obstacles have been placed in the path already; secret foes and open enemies, the jealousy of individuals, and the opposition of public companies must be expected, but the writer has, he assures us, calculated the chances and counted the cost, and he declares himself prepared to nail his colours to the mast. We heartily wish him a fair trial in his spirited enterprise, and we now come to the means by which he hopes to attain success.

There exists, we are authoritatively informed, within 140 miles of the metropolis, and directly connected with it by a line of railway, an extensive and promising coal field, where thousands of tons of coal are annually raised at a cost in actual wages of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton, and which field being as yet only partially opened and developed, is capable of supplying in addition some 300,000 tons and upwards per annum. This coal is represented as being of good quality for household purposes, and thus 1000 tons per day may be placed upon the line—a line without break of gauge, at a distance of 140 miles from London.

The next question which presents itself is, At what price could such a quantity of coal be conveyed to London? An authority, reckoned high on railway matters, has stated that motive or engine power could be furnished by a railway company for the transit of large quantities of coal for long distances at 4d. per ton per mile, and that the shareholders would realise a fair dividend for their capital on such transaction. To move and deliver daily this quantity of coal would require two locomotive engines, each of 100 horse-power; and to convey this coal to London and return with a train of empty trucks, would be a fair day's work. At 4d. per ton per mile these two engines would thus earn 145s. 16s. 8d. per day, or 45,600s. per annum. It is, however, conceived that a railway company would readily contract to furnish two engines, to move the quantity of coal above specified, for the distance we have named, at 50s. each per day. As it would be to the interest of the railway and coal company to work harmoniously together, the coal should be placed at the siding at a given hour every day, with empty trucks at command for a return train, and the amount contracted for the engine should be paid, whether there was a lesser quantity, or even none for delivery. We have thus the proximate cost price, railway carriage included, at which 1000 tons can be delivered in London, varying from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day, and this coal may be delivered to the consumers, within a radius of five miles from a central given spot, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton, and in like proportion for greater distances. The cost price, therefore, at which this quantity of coal may be delivered to consumers in London may be taken at from 10s. to 12s. per ton, and to accomplish this object the sum of 150,000s. is required. This amount of capital will, it is conceived, purchase the fee-simple of about 50,000,000 tons of coal, subject to a royalty of 2d. per ton, will open the collieries with four shafts, form a branch line to the main railway, purchase 300 trucks, and furnish to the proposed company a sufficient plant to deliver 1000 tons daily to their consumers in London.

This may be termed a purely utilitarian age, and the plan proposed for raising the required capital of 150,000s., is by 300,000 shares, of 10s. each. One reason assigned for adopting this course is, that as 300,000 tons will be annually raised, it will enable the shareholders to become annually entitled to one ton of coal at cost price for each share they severally hold, and thus holders of 20 shares will be entitled annually to 20 tons of coal, at a similar price, and so on in like manner. The desire seems to be to render this project essentially a popular measure, and not purely a speculative concern, in the hope of merely realising private profit, but that the capital should be entirely subscribed by coal consumers to an extent sufficient to secure to themselves on these terms an ample supply of coal.

Assuming the annual consumption of an individual household in London to be 20 tons, an inducement is thus held out to him to become a proprietor of 20 shares, or a holder of 10s. stock, with the prospect of thereby securing to himself in perpetuity, or at least, so long as the coal-field remains unexhausted, 20 tons of coal annually, at a cost price of about 12s. 6d. per ton; and by this arrangement, it is proposed that the shareholders in this company should become coal proprietors and coal masters to the extent of their own individual requirements. It is the declared intention to name this company the LONDON COAL LEAGUE COMPANY, and although the promoters do not think it necessary, at present, to disclose the locality in which the coal field is situated, nor the line of railway by which its produce will be conveyed, we are reminded that, if 200,000 tons can be delivered at this price, so can double the quantity, and it may with ease be progressively increased.

We have laid the design and details of the project fairly before the public: it has the merit of novelty, and, to some extent, of originality; and it is dangerous, in this age of enterprise, to pronounce any scheme, however difficult, impracticable. We have given the data on which the proposal is based, stated the inducements which it puts forward, and we must leave men of business to deal with its details. Assuming, for the present, the project to be feasible, that the proposed company could be formed and set in motion, and could be then managed, points on which we carefully avoid the expression of any opinion, it must be remembered that this metropolis is accustomed to be supplied with coal from the Durham and Northumbrian coal fields of a very high quality, and that an inferior substitute, even at a reduced price, will not be readily accepted. Prudential motives may, perhaps, for a while conceal the site of the intended purchase; but the metropolitan public, before it entertains the proposition, will require to be satisfied as to the value of the promised article.

In thus noticing the proposition, we discharge our public duty—namely,

to apprise the community, both social and commercial, of every project which intelligence, activity, industry or enterprise, can devise for the investment of capital, and for promoting the comforts and welfare of the people.

We observe that a bill has been filed in the Court of Chancery, by two of the shareholders in the NEW SOUTH WALES AND INTERNATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, on behalf of all the shareholders who had paid deposits on their shares, against Mr. LLOYD, and five other defendants, seeking a return of such deposits. The bill charged the defendants with getting up a scheme, whereby the estate called the Kensington Estate, in New South Wales, which was purchased for 2500s. by EDWARD CALLAN, in September, 1852, was, with a certain mine called the Ebenezer Coal Mine, made the subject of forming a company under the above title, and of the nominal value of 19,000s. odd. The bill ran to an enormous length, and stated in detail the formation of the company, and, although the word "fraud" was not mentioned, charged a case of misrepresentation against the defendants, amounting to a fraudulent scheme, whereby the public, the Stock Exchange, and the bankers employed, had been deceived; that complete registration of the company was obtained in like manner; and that certain statements made upon the prospectus issued were unfounded, more particularly with reference to 10,000 shares which were reserved to be sent to New South Wales being ready to be taken up; with respect to the dealing in the market, and obtaining a certificate from the bankers of the company of payment into their hands of 41,000s. upon deposits, and the apparent subscription for shares to satisfy the requisitions for registration, when, in fact, no deposit had been paid on such shares.

To this bill, a technical defence was in the first instance set up, in the shape of a demurrer for want of equity, which amounts to the defendants insisting that, even admitting all the allegations, as stated, to be true, there had not been disclosed a sufficient case for relief, and that they were not bound even to answer the bill. There was also a demurrer for want of parties. The case was fully argued before Vice-Chancellor KINDERSLEY, and the demurrers were sought to be sustained on the ground that JOHN LEONARD, the demurring party, did not become a director until after the prospectus had been issued, that only 230s. had been paid afterwards, and that the parties suing had separate and distinct interests; and if there was any remedy, it was at law, there being no application for shares after LEONARD joined the company. The plaintiffs' case was that LEONARD was cognisant of the whole scheme, had joined at a time when it was evident that the public would not take any more shares, and had then dealt with the fund, thereby showing that he must have done so knowingly; and, therefore, it could not be that he did so except for the benefit of the directors. If the ground of the demurrer as to the individuality of interest could be sustained, these shareholders, 180 in number, could all file separate bills, or bring separate actions.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR adverted to the allegations contained in the bill at some length, and said the question was whether there appeared to be sufficient upon the bill itself to entitle the plaintiffs to any relief at the hearing; for, if so, the demurrer must be overruled. His Honour expressed no opinion as to the extent of the relief, but he was of opinion that the plaintiffs might be entitled to some relief, and, therefore, the demurrer ought to be overruled. The case was one where gross fraud was charged, and that, by means of that fraud, the two plaintiffs, and the several persons whom they purported to represent, had contributed sums of money to form a joint-stock company, to work mines in Australia. The whole was said to be a gross imposture, and that LEONARD, the demurring party, in April, 1853, becoming a director, did so with the full knowledge of what had taken place, at least at that time, and helped to carry out that fraudulent contrivance. Now, although it was true that he was not one of those who originally made the misrepresentations charged against the defendants, still he continued those misrepresentations, and became an accessory after the fact; and the money for which any of the other defendants were liable, he was also liable to pay. His Honour then referred to the cases which had been cited, overruled the demurrers, and reserved the question of costs.

It will be seen, by our advertising columns, that the AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY have only received subscriptions for 7000s. towards the sum agreed to be raised at the last general meeting, and that another meeting is accordingly summoned. As the directors have not power to receive any contributions unless they reach at least 10,000s., the shareholders are risking the entire loss of their property by their supineness, and we, therefore, again commend the subject to their earnest attention.

Among the many abortive gold mining schemes, this company, at least, is under the direction of gentlemen of high standing and position, who are admitted to have discharged their duties with skill and integrity. The financial management, so far as it was under their control, has been strictly economical; full and clear statements of the accounts have been submitted to the meetings at the proper time; abstracts of the reports received, whether favourable or otherwise, have been candidly communicated through our columns, and elsewhere; and the whole of the documents have been open to the inspection of the shareholders at the office. The directors, far from evading enquiry into their transactions, seem to have felt that, as they were honourably conducted, enquiry could only benefit them, and they certainly appear to be justified in their expectations by the result. The company was established in November, 1851, and it was not until the end of the following year that the powerful machinery reached California by the long journey round Cape Horn. It had then to be transported up the country more than 200 miles, an operation, in the peculiar circumstances and character of California, of far greater difficulty than the whole previous voyage. During its transit, the old machinery of the American company on the ground at Gold Hill was employed in crushing quartz, from which 2400 ozs. of gold were obtained, so as to demonstrate its existence in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of the new machinery on its arrival, when, of course, all production ceased until its completion in February last year. Since that period the new mill has been employed at intervals—with the delays and difficulties almost inseparable from works of great magnitude in a new country—and 4000 ozs. of gold have been obtained at a profit, according to the estimate of the engineer, of upwards of 4000s. This profit has been absorbed, and a debt contracted, in the extension of the plant; for it must be remembered that the erection of the reduction works is far from being the only thing requisite to carry out an undertaking of this kind. Shafts were to be sunk, levels driven, a tramway laid down in the adit, pumping apparatus and an engine erected to drain the mine, a reservoir to collect the water, a furnace to calcine the sulphurets, from which great returns are expected, and even a blast furnace for castings was set up to repair the stamps and machinery without the delay of sending down to the coast. Through the talent and untiring exertions of the engineer, Mr. ARTHUR, all this appears, by the testimony of independent eye-witnesses, to have been effected in the most workmanlike and efficient manner; and it is a peculiar and creditable feature of this company, that instead of deferring all production of gold until the whole scheme of operations was carried out, they were able to obtain results, so far as their means would admit, simultaneously with the execution of the various details, and thus, in some measure, supplement the insufficiency of capital. The shareholders are now told that all the details are finished—there is no occasion for sinking to great depths in a problematic search for the lode, which is actually opened to an extent sufficient to furnish 50 tons of quartz per day for the next two years, independent of other supplies—the quartz is found to yield a value of from \$20 to \$30 per ton in the deep workings, while the whole expense of raising and reducing it do not exceed from \$10 to \$12 per ton;—apart from the success of mining operations, the mill might be employed in crushing quartz for American miners in the neighbourhood, with a profit that, in a year or two at most, would pay off principle and interest of the sum proposed to be raised,—and now, at the eleventh hour, apparently within view of success, the 30,000s. they have already invested in the property is to be utterly lost, because some 15 per cent. on the amount cannot be raised? We will not offer such an insult to the common sense of the shareholders as to believe it possible.

We are always desirous to advocate all legitimate mining enterprise, and it would be a heavy blow and great discouragement if the shareholders of the AGUA FRIA COMPANY were to desert the directors at this juncture. How is it to be expected that men of substance and high character will lend their influence and support to develop the mineral wealth of our own or foreign countries, if, after handsomely taking a burthen on their own shoulders, for the benefit of the enterprise, as these gentlemen have done, the shareholders refuse to come forward to help it over the difficulty, and content themselves with passing resolutions to raise more capital, without putting their hands into their own pockets? We cannot refrain from expressing the hope that such a reproach may be averted; and that, as some of the shareholders have so promptly supplied the greater portion

of the deficiency, the remainder will be sufficiently alive to their own interests to raise the required amount within the extended period allowed for the purpose.

The report of the adjourned special meeting of the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY will be found in another column, and although it terminated most satisfactorily, it is to be regretted that the information the directors had to afford was so meagre. It may be remembered that the meeting was adjourned, in order that the shareholders might have the opportunity of subscribing the 1s. per share, which was so unanimously voted on the 16th of March; and, at the same time, the directors anticipated they would be in possession of some definite information from Sir H. HUNTLEY as to the actual results of working. According to the latest advices, some rain had fallen, though it had not been continuous. About 30 tons had been crushed, which, assuming it to be of the same richness as that previously reduced, would return gold to the value of 64, per ton; the cost of reducing this was estimated at 58s., so that on a production of 180s. there would be a nett profit of 122s.

On the 16th of March, the proprietary received notice that there was a mortgage on the property, and that unless this was redeemed within a given period the works would be lost to the company. Instead of issuing debentures, or resorting to the expedient of creating fresh shares, which, in the present state of the money market, would have been excessively imprudent, and not likely to be responded to by the public, the directors proposed that the shareholders should contribute 1s. per share, this to be returned out of the first proceeds, with a bonus of 25 per cent.; this was unanimously agreed to, and it was anticipated that by this means a sufficient sum of money would have been raised, not only to have cleared off all liabilities, but at the same time afford sufficient capital to have carried on operations to a successful issue.

How have these anticipations been realised? The smaller shareholders have come forward, and about 1100s. have been subscribed, while the larger holders have held back in this dilemma. The directors have raised the required sum for the redemption of the property, and taken on their own shoulders the responsibility which should have been divided over the whole body. This is neither just nor equitable; a further sum is still required, and it is not to be imagined, nor is it fair to expect, that the directors should incur further liabilities on their own account, to protect the property of others.

It is to be deplored that no decisive results have come to hand from the local superintendent, but it must be borne in mind that the past season in California has been one of an unusual nature; in fact, there has been a water famine. Not only has mining suffered, but every interest, commercial, monetary, and agricultural, has been more or less affected by the great want of the necessary element. By the last advices the rainy season had set in, and it was hoped that the gold mines would begin to make returns, and probably by this time a considerable amount has been raised. The question for the shareholders now to consider is whether they think it fair and just that the directors should bear all responsibilities, or whether the burthen should be equally divided. Had it not been for the energy displayed by the direction, it is patent that the proprietary, by their apathy, would have risked the loss of the property; and it is incumbent on all, if they would preserve it and carry it to a successful issue, that the amount required should be forthcoming immediately. The machinery is erected, in good working order, the quartz raised in Brown's Valley is acknowledged by all parties to be of more than average quality, and could a continuous supply of water be obtained, there is no question but that great profits would be derived. At the period when most of the gold mining companies were formed, neither directors or shareholders had any experience in gold quartz mining, or the climate and difficulties to be encountered in California. It was imagined that when a location was obtained, the only thing necessary to be done was to break the gold from the rock, and forward it to England. Several of these companies were fraudulently concocted, but there is no doubt, and time has shown that we are correct, all the accredited companies started with too limited a capital; this has been their great error, and they are now obliged to borrow money. In the instance of this company, the directors have always given information to the public, and, by the publication of their accounts, enabled the shareholders to know how the works have been progressing.

We do not presume to dictate to the proprietary, but we opine that it would not be sound policy, when the works are in full operation and likely to make profits, that the shareholders, by their apathy, in not supporting the directors, should allow the company to get into further difficulties, their property to be injured, and the works impeded, when by a small contribution they could place the association on a sound and solid basis.

#### ON THE PROPERTIES OF IRON:

WITH NEW MODES OF ENSURING SUCH AS MAY BE REQUISITE.

BY T. M. LEIGHTON.

Iron is the most useful, and, as a mineral, the most generally and largely distributed of all the metals. As an article of commerce, it is known in a variety of forms, each possessing peculiar properties differing widely from the others, while chemical analyses exhibit but extremely slight variations in the compositions of the whole. This has been the cause of much perplexity, especially to ironmasters, who have placed reliance on the reports of mere chemists, and many erroneous notions have long prevailed, as sanctioned by high authorities. The constant failure in all attempts to apply chemical science to the manufacture and working of iron, has given cause to practical men to exult at the superiority of practice, and to discard the aid of science altogether. The following concise remarks are submitted as the result of deep study, after protracted and laborious investigations into this most interesting and important subject:—

Manufactured iron may be divided into four sections, or species:—  
Section 1. PIG or CAST-IRON.—Iron in this state is brittle and inflexible when cold—fusible at a high heat, and when melted is so fluid that it may be cast into every variety of form; it will not bear hammering, so cannot be wrought into any form in the forge. Its analysis is given as iron, with a small percentage of carbon, and a little earthy matter, or impurities.

REMARK.—The carbon in pig-iron is in a state of cyanogen, and it should, therefore, be represented as iron alloyed with a portion of cyanuret and some earthy matters. This is a fact, although chemists may not be able to detect the presence of cyanogen in their laboratories. The simplest mode of insuring good foundry pig-iron is to prolong the operation of smelting, or, in furnace management parlance, to reduce the burden.

Section 2. MALLEABLE, OR BAR-IRON AND RAILWAY BARS.—In this state iron is flexible when cold, infusible by the heat of ordinary furnaces; malleable, so that it can be worked by the hammer into every variety of form when moderately heated; it has generally been supposed that in converting pig into malleable iron, the carbon was merely burnt off, and the iron brought to its simple metallic state; but in the operation, a large quantity of cinder is produced, which has generally hitherto been regarded as impurities, or scoria, working out of the iron. This has been declared by some eminent chemists to be silicate of iron. Now, instead of cinder being an impurity, it is really a most important alloy of iron, consisting of iron, oxygen, and carbon, imparting to malleable iron all its good working qualities, particularly the property of welding, and its great pliability at a moderate heat. When carbon has been long exposed to a high heat, more particularly in combination with iron, it resembles silicon so nearly in many respects, that an expert chemist might easily mistake the one for the other.

A new mode of converting pig-iron into the malleable state is submitted, which is to granulate melted metal, and expose it to the action of steam at a high heat; then to mix it with a due proportion of peroxide of iron and carbonaceous matter. By regulating the quantities of these materials, any requisite property may be imparted to bar-iron, to fit it for any particular purpose to which it is intended to be applied. This mixture is to be brought to a welding heat in a furnace similar to a puddling furnace, and balled up; it may then be worked into the requisite form by the existing mechanical operations.

Section 3. STEEL-IRON, WIRE, AND TIN-PLATE.—This is, or ought to be, iron in its pure, simple metallic state. It is very pliable when cold, infusible in the heat of ordinary furnaces, and possesses but little malleability. It is at present prepared by a series of expensive and wasteful operations, first forming a large quantity of cinder, and then expelling it by the application of intense heat and great power. It is proposed to form this species of iron in a similar way to the preceding, or section 2, with the exception of using no peroxide of iron, and only a small portion of carbon, mixed with the granulated metal, air being thrown into the working bed of the furnace to assist the welding.

Section 4. STEEL.—This is the most valuable form of iron, or, at all events, it realises the highest price as an article of commerce. To act said,

\* London: W. Strange and Co., Paternoster-row, and E. Tucker, Oxford-street.



at once all mystery as to the composition of steel, it is merely a mixture of pure iron and carbon. These two bodies do not unite chemically together by themselves. A series of simple and economical operations have been devised for combining iron with any proportion of carbon by means of oxygen, and then for abstracting the oxygen from this compound by the application of free carbon at a high heat. By regulating the proportions of the materials, any quality of steel may be produced, suitable to all the purposes for which it may be required, from a coach spring to a lancet—an intimate and uniform admixture of carbon with iron, and carbon being in the most minute state of division, and near approximation to diamond, constitutes the excellence of steel.

**BRIEF SUMMARY.**—Section 1, Iron combined with carbon by means of nitrogen.—Section 2, Iron combined with carbon by means of oxygen.—Section 3, Iron in its simple metallic state.—Section 4, Iron amalgamated with diamond dust.

## IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

**APRIL 20.**—The quarterly meetings of the Iron Trade ended on Saturday last at Dudley, without affording much hope for the future prospects of the trade. Although prices have suffered 17. per ton, there is scarcely any perceptible improvement in the demand for iron. Business is in such a critical state, that it is extremely difficult, in the midst of a variety of conflicting statements, to describe with much accuracy the true position of business. The ironmasters are, however, contracting their operations within the narrowest limits, as the present value of iron, and the cost of the raw material, are such as to leave but little, if any, margin for profit. On the contrary, several makers would rather suspend their works for a period than entail the risk of loss, if it were not for disorganising and disturbing the men. The pig-iron makers of Yorkshire and Derbyshire have begun to reduce their make. For some time past the Derbyshire pig-iron trade has been slackening, and now we see several furnaces out of blast. The Derbyshire iron ore trade is gradually resuming its former position. The high price of labour compelled the ironmasters to have recourse to the Northamptonshire ore, which soon became in general use, owing to the cost of labour required for getting the native Derbyshire ironstone. Now, the ironmasters are using considerably less Northamptonshire stone than usual, and were it not for the existence of several large contracts, it would be less generally used than at present.

The Coal Trade is dull, and ironmasters complain loudly of the high price which is charged for coal during a period when the iron trade is so thoroughly depressed. The colliers are generally well employed, and from the number of new coal mines which are being opened, there is no doubt that additional employment will be afforded in the course of a short time. The inactivity of trade in general, and the genial change which has taken place in the weather, are not likely to improve the demand for coal, which usually slackens at this period of the year.

The Steel Trade is gradually improving, though but slowly. During the close of last week, a large number of articles were forwarded from the principal towns in Yorkshire to the Paris Exhibition, and it has been remarked that the number of specimens of fancy metal work by far exceeds the display in most other trades.

The critical nature of affairs at Vienna and before Sebastopol has had the effect of depressing some descriptions of stocks, and the markets have, consequently, fluctuated during the week considerably more than of late. There has been much uncertainty with regard to the effect which a loan would produce in commercial affairs.

There is nothing of importance to report with respect to the lead mining district of Derbyshire this week.

## THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

**APRIL 19.**—The last of the quarterly meetings of the iron masters was held at the Hotel, Dudley, on Saturday evening last, but with not more favourable results than those which characterised the previous gatherings, of which I apprised you in my last letter. There was a very numerous attendance of the principal masters, presided over by Philip Williams, Esq., chairman of the body, but the business done was exceedingly limited, and on anything but satisfactory terms. As I anticipated, there was no formal departure from the resolution of the preliminary meeting, but it is to be feared that there is very little security for the maintenance of fixed prices in the present state of the trade, except by the extensive makers, whose means of credit, and holding stock, enables them, in the worst of times, to command their own terms. The chief business transacted on Saturday evening was in pig-iron, and although it is always a risk, in times like the present, to give quotations, the following may be taken as a fair average of the prices:—Best cold Shropshire blast, from 44. 10s. to 44. 15s., and 44. 17s. 6d.; cinder-pigs from Northamptonshire, from 21. 10s. to 21. 15s.; mine pigs, from 37. 7s. 6d. to 37. 12s. 6d. The stocks are being weekly reduced by the blowing-out of furnaces; and if the trade is to be continued at all, prices cannot descend much lower. Ironstone averages about from 15s. to 16s. 6d. per ton; and with coal at its present price, made iron cannot be reduced below the fixed quotation. The demand during the week is said to have improved, and some brisk orders are reported here by the last arrival from America, although I believe the main hope of the trade rests more upon the consumption for our naval and military purposes, and increased orders for some of our own lines of railway, than any foreign market. Amongst the contracts, specifications of which have been forwarded to the principal houses, is one from the Midland Railway Company, for 5000 tons of iron rails, 100,000 creosoted sleepers, with a proportionate quantity of chairs, fishing-plates, bolts, nuts, washers, &c. There is also a contract for first and second-class carriages, for the north branches of the Great Western Railway, in anticipation of increased summer traffic. It is satisfactory to know that the wages question is all but satisfactorily settled: nearly all the men have returned to the pits, without further disorder, and the mines are at full work, notwithstanding the great falling off in the demand for the iron-works. The extraordinary means of transit which we now possess, in connection with the extremities of the country, renders the proprietors comparatively independent of local consumption, and efforts are being constantly made to increase our railway and canal accommodation. In connection with this subject may, perhaps, be appropriately noticed here the introduction of a deputation to the meeting of ironmasters at Dudley, on Saturday evening, from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the iron and coal masters in resisting the demands of the Great Western Railway Company to lay down broad gauge rails, pursuant to the terms of the Act, but which, it appears, is unnecessary, and certain to be attended with a heavy expense. The deputation consisted of Alderman Lewis, and Messrs. J. Parsons, R. W. Johnson, J. Busby, and M. Sanders, of Worcester. The chairman, having introduced the deputation, expressed his opinion that the subject was one of considerable importance, and of so much interest to the district that he felt it to be his duty to afford the gentlemen who represented the railway company an opportunity of laying their case before the meeting. Mr. Parsons then detailed at length the nature of the application which he and his colleagues had to make to the meeting, observing that it had been clearly ascertained that mixed gauges were most unnecessarily expensive, and seldom answered the purpose for which they were intended. The proposed branch of line with a broad gauge would cost the company about 400,000l.; and, if they could dispense with that outlay, and be allowed to use the narrow gauge, they would be enabled to afford sidings and station accommodation, which would be of great service to the district. Mr. Creswell also denounced the use of mixed gauges, and intimated his intention of supporting the application to Parliament, to get rid of the obligation which the Great Western Company appeared desirous of enforcing. Mr. R. W. Johnson also dwelt upon the advantages which must result from the proposed sidings to the large works, and deprecated the introduction of mixed gauges into that district. It was ultimately resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cochrane, that the meeting approved of the bill now before Parliament for relieving the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company from the necessity of such an unnecessary outlay; and they would do all in their power to promote the objects of the petitioners. The chairman remarked that he was still of the opinion which he gave in evidence, in the year 1845, before the Parliamentary Committee, in reference to the subject of the gauges, and that was, that if Lord Dalhousie's report had been acted upon, and the broad-gauge confined to its own locality, millions of money might

have been saved. The narrow-gauge was unquestionably best adapted for that district. It was then agreed that petitions should be forwarded to Parliament in support of the prayer of the company.

The Copper Trade here is in rather a curious state. The demand for several manufacturing purposes has fallen off to a great extent, and yet the copper agents report a great scarcity of the article, and a consequent maintenance of prices. The deficiency in the market is attributable to the falling off in the Russian supply, and the non-arrival of copper from Canada, the Burra Burra Mines, and other places, from which large quantities were expected. There is, however, a new species of demand for the article, of an extraordinary kind—viz., for tubing and sheathing. There are at present 30 vessels being built, of large tonnage, for which an immense quantity of copper is required, and a similar demand exists in France, so that it is with great difficulty the orders in the market can be supplied.

The Tin Trade remains stationary. Of the Glass Trade, which is one of considerable importance in this district, a very unfavourable return is reported. One of the large works in this town is likely to suspend operations altogether, or reduce the men to very short time. Glass is being sold at reduced prices, and the market is altogether exceedingly dull.

The General Hardware Trade of the town is inactive, and in all the fancy branches a corresponding depression exists.

The following patent has passed through Mr. Shaw's office:—

Mr. R. W. Winfield, of Birmingham, has specified his patent for improvements in tubes and rods used in the construction of metallic furniture. This invention consists in treating the iron-rods and tubes used in the construction of metallic furniture in the following manner:—The inventor coats or covers the rods and tubes with zinc, tin, copper, or other metal or alloy, and afterwards passes the tubes and rods through a draw-plate, such as is used for drawing metallic tubes, or he passes them through a collar of any suitable metal or material; the metal or material of which the draw-plate or collar is composed being varied to suit the metal or alloy with which the rods and tubes are coated, a hard draw-plate, or collar, being used with a hard metal or alloy on the coated rods and tubes, and a soft draw-plate, or collar, being used with a soft metal or alloy on the coated rods and tubes. By this drawing process a smoothness is given to the coated rod or tube, which has a better appearance when the rods or tubes are made into furniture, than the rough surface of uncoated iron tubes and rods, or coated rods and tubes, the surface of which has not been smoothed. The surface of the tubes or rods are afterwards polished with rotten stone, or other polishing material, and lacquered, painted, varnished, or japanned.

## THE METAL TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

We have occasionally noticed in our Journal the arrival of cargoes of copper and other ores at the port of Liverpool, but we have not given that attention to the subject which its importance entitles it to, and which we now propose doing. Many of our readers will, no doubt, be surprised at the extent of the annexed list of imports for the quarter ending the 31st of March, extracted from the bill of entry; but besides these imports from foreign countries and our colonies, considerable quantities of copper ore are regularly brought to Liverpool from North Wales, Cumberland, and Ireland. Many people connected with mining pursuits are apt to look upon Cornwall and Swansea as the only markets for copper and silver ores; but such is not the fact, for there is no place where ores are more readily disposed of, either by public ticket or by private contract, than in Liverpool, or at better prices; for in addition to the Swansea smelters who offer for them, there are three or four firms who have works in the immediate neighbourhood, and who are mainly dependant on Liverpool imports for their supply. At the Harrington Dock, there are extensive wharfs for the reception of ores, together with powerful crushing mills, and other appliances, for preparing them for sale; but copper ores sold by private contract to the resident smelters, are frequently sent to their works direct from the importing vessel, by which a considerable saving in charges is effected. Looking at the immense intercourse continually taking place between Liverpool and almost every country in the known world, ores and metals may be shipped to it with the greatest regularity, and at reasonable freights, so that it may be expected to draw to it an increasing proportion of such imports. We may observe, too, that few localities offer greater facilities for smelting; the great coal fields of Wigan and St. Helen's being close at hand, and Liverpool itself constitutes a large market for the sale of the smelted produce. We confidently recommend this subject to all who are interested in the import of ores and metals to this country.

Imports of COPPER ORE, COPPER REGULATOR, BAR COPPER, and SILVER ORE, into the Port of Liverpool during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1855.

Date.	Ships.	Where from.	Copp. ore.	Bar copper.	Copp. reg.	Silver ore.
Jan. 1	Ann Lawson	West Coast	92	2336 bars.	140	
" 3	Robert	Marseilles	423 pieces.			
" 5	Taurus	Constantinople	598 packages.			
" 8	New World	New York	64			
" 9	Melita	Constantinople	1518 pieces.			
" 12	Calpe	Leghorn	21			
" 13	Sandusky	Savannah	40			
Feb. 1	Arno	Marseilles	13 casks.			
" 1	Chilena	Caldera	630			
" 2	Balbee	Constantinople	900 pieces.			
" 2	Balbee	Constantinople	4 casks.			
" 10	Ontario	New York	9	600 bars.		
" 10	Daniel Webster	New York	90			
" 10	Eleanor Dixon	Islay	16 bars.		90 bags.	
" 16	Caroline Tucker	New York	639 bars.			
" 20	Callao	Callao	140			
" 27	Pernama	West Coast	236			
" 27	Pernama	Caldera			278 tons.	
" 27	Mary Winch	Valparaiso	200		713 bags.	
" 27	John Felle	Tongoy	200		13	
" 28	Enterprise	Iquique	528	153 bars.		
" 28	Norfolk Hero	Smymna	73			
Mar. 1	Manuel Monti	Caldera			11238 bags.	
" 2	Annie Worrall	Tongoy	400			
" 3	Coquette	Loango	9			
" 3	Florida	Savannah	4			
" 3	Consul	Savannah	40			
" 3	Parliament	Boston		3566 bars.		
" 3	Parliament	Huachuco	850	405 bars.	4 bags.	
" 12	Amoy	Savannah	7			
" 13	Medallion	Savannah	35			
" 14	Constitution	New York	105			
" 14	Edward Herbert	Caldera	372			
" 16	Great Western	New York	85			
" 17	Royal William	Cape of Good Hope.	70			
" 18	El Whitney	Savannah	85			
" 18	Stephen Larrabee	Savannah	221			
" 18	Rhonda	Coquimbo		625 bars.		
" 27	Edgewood	Trondhjem			125	

**THE IRON TRADE.—SALES OF BAR-IRON BY AUCTION.**—A novel feature in the supply of merchant iron to the dealers and manufacturers of the metropolis is about being introduced by Messrs. Boydell and Glaisher, of the Camden Works, Camden Town, by the establishment of periodical sales, by auction, of Staffordshire bar-iron, manufactured by them at the Anchor Iron-Works, Smethwick. The first sale takes place on the 30th inst. at the Camden Works, and will consist of between 300 and 400 tons, in lots suitable to the requirements of general consumers, engineers, farmers, wheelwrights, shipbuilders, whitechairs, and iron-workers generally. Liberal arrangements will be made as to payment, and every facility given to purchasers as to the removal of their lots, or allowing them to remain on the premises for a reasonable time. In the present somewhat unsettled state of the iron trade and the labour market, and its dull and unprofitable position, as represented at the quarterly meetings of the masters recently held, it is probable these sales may give a stimulus to enterprise; and should the plan be found to succeed, and cause sufficient attraction to lead to its introduction in the iron-producing and manufacturing districts, a new era may arise in the history of this staple commodity of British industry. We think the example could not have been introduced by any one better calculated to give an *et alia* to the proceedings. Mr. James Boydell has been for many years connected with the iron trade and manufacture, and was for a considerable period managing partner of the Oak Farm Iron-Works, near Dudley—an establishment long celebrated for the superior description of its productions, and rolled iron in endless devices, for the numerous appliances to agricultural, architectural, and domestic purposes, and for several inventions secured under patent right granted to Mr. Boydell. We shall make a point of attending the sale, and notifying the result.

**MONSTER RAILS.**—We last week noticed the production of several extraordinary specimens of iron manufacture for the Paris Exhibition; among them the making of a rail at the Tredgare Works on the 7th inst.: this, we are informed, was one of the longest, heaviest, and most perfect rails ever made, and what is called a double-headed rail, 83 ft. 3 in. long; total weight, 1902 lbs. As soon as the manager contemplated making this long rail, the workmen volunteered their services without pay, under the superintendence of their excellent mill manager, Mr. Morgan.

## MINES AND MINING—No. XI.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.R.S.

Notwithstanding the commercial depression, and the heavy losses which have occurred from ill-conducted and deceptive schemes, under the name of mining, yet, so prolific is our industrial wealth, that there is at this moment a large amount of capital unemployed, and ready to be invested in good mineral properties. It is true, the prudent and reflecting public are getting now more cautious than they were, which is as they ought to be; nevertheless, there is a great desire to invest in mines that are proved to be of sufficient value by responsible and qualified authorities, if obtained on reasonable conditions, and placed under the entire control of practical and responsible managers. It might be supposed that it would be an easy matter to make a very profitable investment in British mines amongst so many—say about 600 (called as such), with numerous others in embryo, more especially when it is stated that dividend mines are the best of any known investments, paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. These good dividend-paying mines form but a small proportion in the whole number offered to the public (as explained in Nos. 1, 2, and 3), and they are, generally speaking, well held, and seldom in the market for sale. They are only obtainable by private negotiation, as many of my clients are well aware.

However, it must not be inferred from this that other mines, or mineral properties, cannot be rendered remunerative to English capitalists, and that they must, therefore, seek places for investment in other countries, but to effect so desirable an object—viz., to increase the number of dividend mines—we must thoroughly reform the system on which the majority of our mining schemes are got up, the conditions and premiums demanded, and the inconsistent and very loose way in which eight-tenths of them are conducted. If this correction be established, and the acting managers strictly prohibited from dealing in shares, directly or indirectly, confidence would soon be restored, mere jobbing mines stopped, and broken and mining agents kept to their respective callings, a large capital would be invested, and many additional mines, and other speculations, made to increase our wealth and prosperity, instead of being a disgrace to our national enterprise, and injury to the community at large.

## WATER COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Throughout the mining region of California, nothing is more indicative of permanent prosperity than the numerous aqueducts from the permanent streams, affording supplies of water in abundance, even during the summer months from the melting of the snow in the mountains, for mining operations, flouring and saw mills, also for the irrigation of the soil. The dry season will soon be provided against by the proposed general distribution of the rivers, in connection with the aqueducts in productive operation, which are now being extended, with the view of giving effect to the new system of placer mining by hydraulic power, which constitutes an average saving of four-fifths of the manual labour employed according to the old method.

The following is a list of the incorporated water companies, which, with the non-incorporated, will comprehend an estimated capital of 3,000,000l. sterling:—

INCORPORATED WATER COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA.	Cap. Stock.
Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Co.; incorporated May 2, 1851.	\$500,000
Sutter Mining Company; incorporated July 11, 1851.	250,000
South Yuba Mining and Sacramento Canal Co.; incorporated June 28, 1851.	1,000,000
South Fork and Placerville Canal Company; incorporated Sept. 29, 1851.	100,000
San Joaquin Irrigating Company; incorporated Feb. 12, 1852.	100,000
El Dorado Canal Company; incorporated 1852.	100,000
Shasta County Water and Mining Company; incorporated March 9, 1852.	200,000
Tuolumne Hydraulic Association; incorporated March 19, 1852.	200,000
West Branch of Feather River Company; incorporated April 6, 1852.	200,000
Minning Corporation of the City of Six; incorporated May 10, 1852.	100,000
The Corporation of Bradley, Berdan, and Co.; incorporated Aug. 4, 1851.	300,000
American River Hydraulic Company; incorporated June 25, 1852.	400,000
Minning Corporation of Americans and French; incorporated June 25, 1852.	500,000
Mountain Lake Water Company; incorporated August 14, 1851.	100,000
South Fork Canal Company; incorporated June, 1852.	100,000
Franklin Mining Company; incorporated July 26, 1852.	100,000
Sutter Water Company; incorporated July 27, 1850.	100,000
Rock Creek Canal Company; incorporated August 7, 1852.	200,000
Slate Creek Water and Mining Company; incorporated 1852.	200,000
Pitt River Canal Company; incorporated August 13, 1852.	200,000
Trinity County Water, Mining, and Milling Co.; incorporated July 26, 1852.	200,000
Tuolumne County Water Company; incorporated Sept. 4, 1852.	200,000
Weber Creek Mining and Ditching Company; incorporated Aug. 20, 1852.	200,000
Sacramento Water Company; incorporated August 9, 1852.	200,000
Franklin Mining Company; incorporated October 20, 1852.	200,000
Sutter, Jackson, and Drytown Water and Mining Co.; incorp. Nov. 8, 1852.	200,000
Fountain Water Company; incorporated Nov. 20, 1852.	200,000
Merced and Mariposa Water and Mining Co.; incorporated Nov. 20, 1852.	200,000
Gold Hill and Bear River Water Company; incorporated Nov. 19, 1852.	200,000
New England Water Company; incorporated March, 1853.	200,000
El Dorado Water Company; incorporated May, 1853.	200,000
Seitzer's Ditch Company; incorporated June, 1853.	200,000
Spring Creek Water and Mining Company; incorporated July, 1853.	200,000
Nakoma Water and Mining Company; incorporated July, 1853.	200,000
Feather River and Gibbonville Water Company; incorporated Aug., 1853.	200,000
Yankee Jim Union Water Company; incorporated August, 1853.	200,000
West Weaver Water and Mining Company; incorporated August, 1853.	200,000
Placerville Water Company; incorporated August 13, 1853.	200,000
Amigo Mining Company; incorporated August 9, 1853.	200,000
Cedar and Indianville Water and Mining Co.; incorporated August 6, 1853.	200,000
Saltore's Digging, Water, Mining, and Milling Co.; incorporated Sept. 1, 1853.	200,000
Miner's, Cosumnes, and Deer Creek Water and Mining Co.; incorp. Sept. 1, 1853.	200,000
Sears Union Water Company; incorporated August 6, 1853.	200,000
Yreka Water Company; incorporated Oct. 28, 1853.	200,000
El Dorado Ditch Company; incorporated Nov. 10, 1853.	200,000
Gold Hill Canal Company (El Dorado Co.); incorporated April 14, 1853.	200,000
Volcano Water Company; incorporated Dec. 17, 1853.	200,000
Sutter Creek Water Company; incorporated Dec. 6, 1853.	200,000
Sucker Water Company; incorporated Dec. 28, 1853.	200,000
Quartzburg Water Company; incorporated Jan. 3, 1854.	200,000
Table Mountain Water Company; incorporated Jan. 2, 1854.	200,000
Todd's Valley Water Company; incorporated Dec. 31, 1853.	200,000
Humboldt Bay and Mad River Canal Company; incorporated Jan. 10, 1854.	200,000
Charm Creek Placer Mining and Water Company; incorporated March 4, 1854.	200,000
Yuba Hill Water and Mining Company; incorporated Feb. 26, 1854.	200,000
Sierra Water Company; incorporated Jan. 19, 1854.	200,000
Tukuluwa Water Company; incorporated Nov. 10, 1853.	200,000
Bear Creek and Gold Hill Water and Mining Co.; incorporated Feb. 9, 1854.	200,000
Hawley Water Company; incorporated March 23, 1854.	200,000
San Antonio Ridge, Ditching, and Mining Co.; incorporated March 15, 1854.	200,000
Bark House Creek Mining and Water Company; incorporated April 1, 1854.	200,000
Tuolumne River Water Company; incorporated April 20, 1854.	200,000
Galena Hill Water Company; incorporated April 23, 1854.	200,000
Pilot Hill Ditch Company; incorporated April 27, 1854.	200,000
Union Water Company; incorporated May 5, 1854.	200,000
Woodlamaroo Ditch and Mining Company; incorporated May 20, 1854.	200,000
Hall-Water and Mining Company; incorporated May 20, 1854.	200,000
Quartzburg Water Company; incorporated March 1, 1854.	200,000
Jones, Furman, and Co.'s Canal; incorporated Jan. 16, 1854.	200,000
Spring Creek Water and Mining Company; incorporated June, 1854.	200,000
New Hampshire Ditch Company; incorporated August 9, 1854.	200,000
Sierra Nevada Lake Water and Mining Co.; incorporated August 14, 1854.	200,000
Union Canal Company; incorporated Oct. 7, 1854.	200,000
Wyman's Ravine and Feather River Water and Mining Co.; incorp. Oct. 14, 1854.	200,000
Kansas Ditch and Mining Company; incorporated Nov. 15, 1854.	200,000
The Land Company; incorporated March 25, 1854.	200,000
Fremont Ditch Company; incorporated November 16, 1854.	200,000
American River Water and Mining Company; incorporated Nov. 27, 1854.	200,000
Columbia Gulch Fluming Company; incorporated Dec. 10, 1854.	200,000
Franklin Water Company; incorporated Dec. 23, 1854.	200,000
San Joaquin and Merced Water Company; incorporated Dec. 29, 1854.	200,000

Total estimated capital ..... \$14,100,000.  
Quartzburg, Mariposa, California, Feb. 20. P. CAPELL, JR.

**GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA.**—There are 60 companies, with an aggregate capital of \$14,100,000. How much of this capital has been paid up we have no means of ascertaining. The companies generally have not been profitable; some of them, however, owing to improved scientific knowledge, and more economical means of working, are beginning to pay handsomely. When the business becomes better understood, there is no question but that it will judiciously be carried on, yield an excellent return: We consider that gold quartz mining will, hereafter, be one of the great and most reliable kinds of industry in the State. It will exist and be profitable long after the placer mines are exhausted, when deep digging and tunnelling, from their uncertainty, may be less pursued. This time gold mining, in its various branches, is the great industrial pursuit of the future, and it will probably continue to be for many years. An extensive prospect of agriculture is, undoubtedly necessary to the continued and ultimate progress of the country; and all citizens of California must rejoice at the growing culture of the fields. Yet, as things stand at present, the whole commercial, and perhaps the machinery of society here depends upon the produce of its gold regions as its main spring.—*California Chronicle*, March 1.

**Dr. Kreil** (former director of the Observatory at Prague) has invented an ingenious instrument to measure the force, duration, and direction of earthquakes. It consists of a pendulum so contrived that, whilst it can move in any direction, cannot return. A perpendicular cylinder is attached, which, by means of clockwork, turns on its vertical axis in 24 hours. A pile with a thin elastic arm is fixed to the pendulum; this arm points towards the cylinder, and presses on it gently as long as the pendulum is at rest, but, if it is put in motion by an earthquake, the arm is broken marks, which shows the strength, direction, and period of the earthquake.



## THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO BANKING.

The marked success which has attended the progress of the Unity Fire and Life Assurance Association, promoted by Mr. Thomas H. Baylis, in connection with the Mutual System, has induced a number of influential gentlemen interested therein, in connection with Mr. T. H. Baylis, manager of the Unity Institutions, to apply the principle to banking operations, by the establishment of the Unity Joint-Stock Mutual Banking Association, the customers of which will become participants in the bonus. From the prospectus, by Mr. Thomas H. Baylis, the following condition of the six existing joint-stock banks in London is exhibited:—

Bank.	Date.	Capital.	Paid up.	Deposits.	Sharehold.	No. of Shares.	Div. p. ct.
London & Westminster.	1834	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£7,177,244	1235	50,000	16
London Joint-Stock.	1836	3,000,000	600,000	6,161,134	870	60,000	20½
Union of London.	1839	2,114,500	422,900	7,031,477	824	42,290	15
London and County.	1839	889,700	394,135	3,779,914	620	17,794	12
Commercial of London.	1840	1,800,000	300,000	1,365,903	318	15,000	10
Royal British Bank.	1849	100,000	50,000	89,973	121	1,000	6
Total.		£12,904,200	£2,767,035	25,505,697	4028	186,084	

The facts exhibited in the above five totals, and in the dividend list, while they bear evidence of the vast responsibility, extensive business connections, and profitable working of these institutions, show that not only does an ample field exist for additional properly established and well-regulated joint-stock banks, conducted on sound principles, but that by their establishment considerable benefit will accrue to the public. At present, it will be seen that the small number of 4028 persons, constituting the whole of the shareholders in these six banks, alone enjoy the privileges of participating in the profits of the business transactions; and it becomes a subject worthy of consideration whether a new path cannot be struck out, and another course adopted, in the construction and practical management of banks, which will secure a more effectual identification of interest between the shareholders of a bank and its customers. Among the several joint-stock institutions established during the past few years, on the principle of mutuality, in no one instance has it failed in producing the most satisfactory results; and from this experience has emanated the formation of the institution under notice, promoted under singularly advantageous circumstances. Although entirely distinct in point of capital and liabilities, it commences its career with the assistance of the Unity Fire and Life Assurance Association, two powerful and popular institutions, the united constituencies of which number several thousand shareholders, assuring at the advent of the institution a foundation on a secure basis, previous to any appreciation on the part of the public of the new features propounded.

The capital of the bank will be 1,000,000£, in 10,000 shares, of 100£ each, with power to increase to 5,000,000£, on which shares a deposit will be required of 10£ on allotment, and 40£ on incorporation, yielding 400,000£—a sum which it is considered will be fully sufficient for all the requirements of the bank, the business of which will not be commenced until the whole has been subscribed, and the half paid up. Any further increase to be regulated by the shareholders only. The management of the bank will be conducted by a governor, deputy-governor, and a court of directors, representing the professional, mercantile, and trading interests of the country. Each director must be the holder of 20 shares, and have paid up 1000£ of the capital stock as a qualification. The utmost caution will be adopted in the allotment of shares, to secure a numerous and responsible proprietary, and a preference given to those most likely to produce business to the bank. After making a due provision for a reserve fund, to be regulated by the shareholders, 50 per cent. of the bonus in each year will be appropriated to the shareholders as a remuneration for the capital advanced, and with a view to acknowledge and reward the services of those who contribute to the profit and success of the bank, 50 per cent. to the customers, to be divided *pro rata*, according to their cash balances—a feature which must create a strong interest with customers, who thus become as much concerned in extending the business of the bank as the shareholders. It is estimated, on well-founded data, that in no very distant period this moiety of bonus will exceed the whole of the profits in banks conducted on the old principle—that it will be the means of opening up new business in quarters where banking has never been adopted—have a strong tendency to consolidate and keep together its scattered connections, and while advancing its own interests be productive of great public utility.

With respect to the nature of the business to be undertaken, it will comprise all usual banking transactions, and every legitimate means will be adopted to extend such business. Current accounts will be made up half-yearly, and where the balance has at no time been under 300£, interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent., and 1 per cent. if not below 100£. Under this amount no interest will be allowed. The agency of country and foreign banks will be undertaken, whether joint-stock or private; accommodation will be afforded to travellers with respect to circular notes and letters of credit; it will receive all kinds of income for its customers, as annuities, dividends, military, naval, and civil officers' pay; undertake the sale and transfer of stock in the public funds, the safe custody of deeds, &c. That a wide field exists for the extension of banking transactions, to meet the rapidly increasing mercantile and commercial operations of the metropolis, there is not a doubt, and the introduction of the mutual principle will form an era in such transactions which will probably change the entire system, and place the interests of shareholders and depositors on a more equal footing than at present.

**THERMO-ELECTRIC CURRENTS.**—A number of interesting experiments on the construction of thermo-electric batteries have recently been conducted by Mr. T. H. Baylis, the object, being to test the direction of the electric current in relation to that in which the heat passes. In the first instance a bismuth joint was used, soldering together two bars of the same metal—72 pairs of plates being thus connected. When gold, silver, platinum, copper, zinc, cadmium, antimony, iron, or steel, were employed the electric current flowed in an opposite direction to that of the heat. When palladium, lead, and tin were used, the direction of both currents was the same. When two bars, each of a different metal, soldered together by bismuth, were acted on, the results were various. In 23 pairs the direction of the heat current was opposed to the electric; in one pair composed of lead and tin, the heat current was the same as the electric; in 31 cases the pairs acted according to their thermo-electric relations, independent of the side joint to which the heat was applied. There were only four cases in which the heat and electricity flowed in the same direction, and in the peculiarity was attributed to the tendency of bismuth lead to alloy with the other metal; but on repeating the experiments with other metals, instead of soldering the bismuth between the plates, in every case the heat and electric currents travelled in opposite directions. The pieces of bismuth in these experiments were obtained by holding a bar of the metal in the flame of a candle until it acquired the shape of a cone, and then drawing it out into a fine wire, to obtain the requisite thickness; and afterwards cut into small pieces from 1-40th to 1-50th of an inch. The result arrived at was that the source of the thermo-electric current was at the surface of the joint; and to make a thermo-electric battery for practical purposes a contact joint is generally better than a joint in soldering, in which the metals have a tendency to become alloyed, and that in some cases the amount of the electric current is greatly dependent upon the surface of the metals in contact. It is worthy of notice, that although experiments on thermo-electricity have yet been productive of no definitively practical results, telegraphic communication may yet be established by the simple agency of a flame of gas.

**ELECTRICITY.**—At the Royal Institution, on Tuesday, Dr. Tyndall continued a course of lectures on voltaic electricity. He began by explaining and illustrating the phenomena of frictional electricity, which have a near relation to those exhibited by the voltaic pile, and he particularly noticed the accidental discovery, by Galvani, that discovery with the legs of a frog by an electric spark. Galvani, pursuing the discovery, was led to the further discovery, more closely approaching the voltaic phenomena, that when the legs of a frog are placed in contact with dissimilar metals they are also convulsed. This experiment was shown by Dr. Tyndall, who placed the hind legs of a frog, with part of the vertebral column exposed, on a plate of zinc, and then touched the nerve with a piece of platinum. The instant contact was made with the zinc the muscles were contracted, and the legs jumped on the floor. The cause of this action was ascribed by Galvani to the electricity in the nerves of animal life. Volta, however, ascribed this convulsing of the limbs to the decomposition of electricity in the metals by contact, and by constructing his pile, consisting of alternate plates of zinc and silver, with a moist cloth interposed between the plates, he succeeded not only in apparently restoring dead animals to life, but in producing some of the phenomena of ordinary electricity. The construction of the voltaic pile was shown by Dr. Tyndall with a series of zinc and copper plates, and wet rag interposed, which was sufficiently powerful to exhibit sparks when the plates were rubbed together, and when the voltaic current was made to pass through a small pile, laid upon unfil, the fish jumped as if alive. The decomposition of electricity by the pile was supposed by Volta to be altogether independent of the fluid, which he conceived merely acted as a conductor. Dr. Tyndall said that this theory of the action of the voltaic pile had been proved by Faraday to be erroneous, though it served at the time to afford a simple explanation of the phenomena, and was generally received as correct. The excitement of voltaic electricity by magnets, and by merely placing a piece of platinum on the tongue and a piece of zinc in contact, the peculiar action of a voltaic current in deflecting a magnetic needle to the right or to the left, according to the direction in which the current passes, which constitutes the principle of the electric telegraph, was explained and illustrated by well-contrived experiments. An apparatus of Wollaston's was also introduced, to show the additional effect by increasing the surface of the zinc and copper plates ex-

posed to the action of diluted acid. A large pair of plates, connected together at the top by a very thin wire, was gradually immersed in the fluid, and as the plates became more immersed, the wire grew red hot, and at last glowed with a white heat. The lecture was well attended, and among the audience was Prof. Faraday, who this year, for the first time, has discontinued his spring lectures.

## WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. S. Perring: Permanent way.—T. McLow: Screw propellers.—J. Peabody: Motive power by action of the wind.—J. Gedge: Stopping railway trains (a communication).—J. Porritt: Steam-engines.—W. Swain: Furnaces.—T. W. Banning: Steam-engines.—R. Peyton: Iron gates and fences.

## WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

Sir J. C. Anderson, Bart., Fermoyle—Locomotive engines. [substances.]  
W. J. Barham, Stratford—Machinery or apparatus for crushing mineral and other materials, Brighouse—Bosnes applied to millstones.  
J. Harris, Brighouse—Bosnes applied to millstones.  
J. Prosser, New York—Condensers of steam engines and parts connected therewith.  
T. M. Sterling, Blackgrave, Clackmannan, N.B.—Manufacture of metallic tubes.  
W. S. Roberts, Loderhill, Strathgordon, U.S.A.—Coupling railway carriages.  
W. B. Adams, Adelphi—Construction and application of elastic springs for sustaining loads or moderating concussion in fixed or moving machines or carriages.  
L. Platt, Oldham—Machinery or apparatus for making bricks. [ribs.]  
L. Corbush, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross—An improved apparatus for amalgamating the gold and silver contained in pulverised ores.  
J. Jamieson, Oldham—Steam-engines.  
F. J. Bouvenne, Mechlin—An improved rotary engine.  
R. A. Broomfield, Fleet-street—Centrifugal machines, and in driving the same.  
P. Le Comte de Mortemore, South-street, Finsbury—Coating and colouring metals and alloys of metals.  
C. Henfrey, Turin—Construction of railway for steep gradients, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein or connected therewith (A communication).  
M. and A. Samuelson, Scott-street Foundry, Hull—Steam-engines.

**HALSEY'S CRUSHING, TRITURATING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE.**—We have, during the week, made an inspection of a novel arrangement of machinery for the reduction of minerals, particularly gold-bearing rocks, which may daily be seen in operation at Messrs. Gwynne and Co.'s, Essex Wharf, Strand. This machine has been patented by Mr. Halsey, who has had many years' experience in mining, and reduction-works in Mexico, and consists of a peculiar adaptation of the old Chilian mill, combined with the Mexican arrastre and other arrangements and improvements for thoroughly triturating, subsequently to pulping, the ground rock with the mercury, to secure perfect amalgamation, and to enable grinding, washing, and amalgamating to be carried on simultaneously. The bed-plate is cast with four concentric rings on its upper surface, forming three annular spaces, about 6 in. deep. In the centre rises a vertical shaft, connected with a cross-head, to the end of which are attached the rotating crushers, or edge runners, working in the outer space, or circular trough, and forming the Chilian mill feature. In the inner divisions, forming the annular spaces, there are a number of orifices by which the water supplied to the outer trough, carrying with it the crushed mineral, passes from one to the next, and in all its arrangements, requires little power, taking for the one we saw, 10 feet in diameter, about four horses effectually to operate on 5 cwt. to 8 cwt. of ore per hour, in proportion to the speed it is to run, and may be constructed to do a much larger quantity, while the wear and tear is insignificant. Without the crushing rollers, it is an economical, expeditious, and efficient amalgamator, to be used for ores crushed by stamps or otherwise. 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**ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that, at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors, held on the 30th inst., it was resolved:—

That the 1745 shares now held for account of the Reserve Fund be sold, and the proceeds carried to the credit of that fund; and that they be offered exclusively to the proprietors, at the fixed rate of £10 per share, including the dividends now declared of £1 per share payable in June, and £1 per share payable in December next.

Forms of application may be obtained by proprietors at the offices of the company, 5, Broad-street-buildings.—April 7, 1855. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—At the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held the 16th day of April, pursuant to adjournment, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Mr. GEORGE G. COTTELL in the chair, and carried unanimously:—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the directors for the steps they have taken in raising £4000 for redeeming the property of the company; and that the Board be requested to issue a circular to such of the shareholders as have not subscribed their 1s. per share, urging them to lose no time in forwarding their contributions to the secretary.

That, inasmuch as expected advances may render further funds unnecessary, the directors, though authorised to receive the contributions referred to in the above resolution, shall be at liberty, at their discretion, to decline receiving them if not required. That this meeting be further adjourned to Friday, the 18th of May next.

That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, and his untiring energy and zealous attention to the interests of the company. By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, April 10, 1855.

**WHEAT UNY.**—At a QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers, held at 59, Lombard-street, London, on the 17th April, 1855.

P. L. HINDS, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—That the statement of accounts, together with Capt. Rowe's report, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated among the adventurers.

That a call of £1 per share, payable in 14 days, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, made upon the adventurers.

That P. L. Hinds, William Munt, and John Spalding, Esqrs., and Dr. Kennedy, be re-appointed the committee of management for the next three months.

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to P. L. Hinds, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day; and to the committee generally, for the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company during the past three months. JAMES HUTT, Sec.

**WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, GWINEAR, CORNWALL.**

In 5500 parts, or shares, of £3 each.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE," by a Committee of Shareholders in London: BANKERS—London and County Bank, London.

Messrs. Williams and Co., Miners' Bank, Camborne.

OFFICES.—70, CORNHILL.

These valuable mines are situated in the parish of Gwinear, in the county of Cornwall, immediately contiguous to the western boundary of Camborne, one of the richest mineral districts in the world.

A stratum of muscovite carbonates, mixed with black and yellow copper ore, commences about 10 fms. west of the engine-shaft, dips westerly, crosses the adit, and in the 10 fm. level, about 32 fms. from the shaft, is 6 feet thick, and 5 fms. wide.

It will yield at least 50 tons per month; and when dressed, produce, at the present prices, 4s. 10s. per ton for copper only, and 10s. per ton for muscovite, and meet the probable current expenses of the mines, after the engine has been erected. In the 50 fathoms, the future, level, the carbons will most a cross-course, where a valuable deposit of copper ore is believed to exist. Driving east on the engine lode, in the 12 fathom level, where the Rosewarne United Mines were found rich in copper, an abundant quantity of the same ore may be confidently relied upon, by the produce of which, the West Rosewarne United Mines will be placed among the rich dividend-paying mines of the district.

There are six shafts in the mines in excellent working condition; the engine-shaft is sunk 29 fms., and two others upwards of 10 fms., below the adit; a footway has been formed from one of the shafts to the adit level; well paved ore-draws have been constructed, and an engine-house and bob-pit are ready for the reception of the machinery. Upwards of £5000 have been expended in these preparatory works, which are beneficially available to the new adventurers.

The mines are divided into 5500 parts, or shares, of £3 each, and will be disposed of free from further calls or contributions to the capital stock.

The accounts of the company will be made up and balanced, and a statement and balance-sheet be transmitted to the registered shareholders 14 days before every ordinary general meeting; and at each such meeting two auditors will be appointed, one by the committee, the other by the shareholders, to inspect and audit the accounts, and to report thereon for the information and satisfaction of the adventurers.

In submitting this undertaking to the public, the committee desire to state that there are no free shares; and that, as before represented, no further call or contribution will be required upon the shares issued.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the secretary, or to Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, mine agent and sharebroker, at the office of the company, 70, Cornhill, London; or to the purser, Mr. ROBERT SYMONS, mineral surveyor, Truro, Cornwall.

A plan and section of the mines, and the cost-book of the company, may be inspected by incoming shareholders at the office in London, where prospectuses may be obtained.

**WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, GWINEAR, CORNWALL.**

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE," by a committee of shareholders.

In 5500 parts, or shares, of £3 each.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED by the secretary, and by Messrs. THOMAS SPARGO and Co., mining agents and sharebrokers, at the office, 70, Cornhill, London, until the 25th day of April inst. On that day the LIST will be FINALLY CLOSED.—April 20, 1855.

**SECOND EDITION.**—Recently published, in crown 8vo., cloth boards, with tables, pp. 205, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

**BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT.**

WITH PARTICULARS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Second Edition, corrected and revised, with a large addition of valuable information. By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S., &c.

London: Messrs. Nephew, 39, Cornhill. Copies may also be obtained at Mr. Murchison's office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and at the office of Mr. W. E. Cummins, Tavistock.

**REVIEWS ON THE FIRST EDITION.**

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 2.

This is a valuable guide to investors in mines.—*Herapath's Journal*, Dec. 2.

A very unpretending but useful little volume, and contains much information, which cannot fail to be interesting to all connected with a most important branch of our national industry.—*Morning Herald*, City Article, Dec. 18.

Any attempt to afford reliable information in the shape of facts must be useful, and tend to make British mines take a better position among the investments of the day.—*Morning Chronicle*, City Article, Nov. 24.

Mr. Murchison has condensed much useful information respecting a field of speculation on which great ignorance prevails; and has here brought together the details most wanted on the legitimate mining undertakings at home. He gives an account, alphabetically arranged, of the principal dividend and progressive mines. We heartily concur in the hope expressed by Mr. Murchison, that British mines may take their proper position among the investments of the day.—*Globe*, City Article, Dec. 7.

Mr. Murchison has had for some years considerable experience in the management of the business of British mines, and has devoted much attention to mining in this country, and is entitled to be heard with attention when he discourses upon a subject which is of such vast national importance as the mineral wealth we possess. The book will be found extremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed ourselves of some of the mining curiosities which Mr. Murchison has so skillfully brought together.—*Globe*, Dec. 24.

The author of this work is a gentleman who has for some years past had considerable experience in the management of some of the best of our progressive mines in the south of Devon and east of Cornwall; and under his auspices an immense amount of capital has been legitimately embarked in the employment of mining industry, with every prospect of ultimate success. He is, therefore, well qualified from experience to write on the subject of British mining, and he has produced a work which will be exceedingly valuable to any one who desires to adventure in this important branch of our home industry. . . . And comprising all that is necessary to guide a person in a judicious outlay of his capital.—*Plymouth Journal*, Dec. 7.

The author of this little work has evidently devoted considerable attention to the subject on which it treats, and has succeeded in producing a volume replete with information valuable to those interested in mining speculations.—*Bristol Mirror*.

Those who are seeking information on mines and mining operations, with regard to money investment, will find all the instruction and guidance they need in these pages.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

This is a very valuable book, which all who are interested in mining ought to possess. It supplies a very great amount of information, both on the general subject, and on the history of particular mines, especially in Cornwall. It is calculated, we think, to give an impulse to legitimate mining adventures, and to prudent enterprise. . . . We repeat, that Mr. Murchison's volume is a well written and useful book, and we hope and expect it will be extensively sold and read.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

This work gives a very interesting account of British mines, and of their value as means of investment. It treats chiefly of copper and lead mines, and points out their immense value if properly worked.—*Glasgow Economist*.

A very valuable work to those engaged in mining matters. It contains a great amount of important information, not to be had in an equally clear, condensed, and comprehensive form, in any other publication.—*Morning Advertiser*, City Art., Dec. 20.

The great experience Mr. Murchison has had in the management of British mines is the best guarantee the public can have of the accuracy of the work; which is indisputable to those persons who have any interest in mining.—*Dorchester Courier*.

This is a clear, succinct, statistical, historical, and geological description of the leading mines in Great Britain, with an especial view to their eligibility as investments. The author has taken particular care to discriminate between those mines which are sound and legitimate, and those which are simply speculative in their character. He has treated the subject with great ability.—*Blackburn Standard*.

**MINES, &c.—MANAGERS AND PURSERS OF MINES, AND**

others, requiring PLANS, SECTIONS, CIRCULARS, NOTICES OF TRANSFER OF SHARES, RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS OF SHARES, COMMON RECEIPTS, ORDER BOOKS FOR MINES, or any species of SURVEYING or LITHOGRAPHIC WORK, will do well to apply to R. SYMONS and SON, Surveyors and Lithographers, Quay, Truro.

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

Statements of Cornwall.—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

**FOR SALE, a 24 in. cylinder ENGINE, and boiler about 8 tons, and**

first piece of rod, 10 in. diameter, disk setting, &c., at ANNA MARIA CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Cardinham.

Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the Decrees of the Vice-Warden's Court, made in the CONSOLIDATED CAUSES OF

TREMAINE AND OTHERS v. CRIPPIN; TREMAINE AND OTHERS v. BAME; FRYOR AND ANOTHER v. BAME; and KEMP AND OTHERS v. DUNSTAN;

and bearing date the 13th and 19th days of February last respectively, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at the above mine on Thursday, the 26th day of April inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Registrar's Office, April 19, 1855.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

**TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.**

**MR. E. CAMPION** has received instruction to name Wednesday, the 26th of April inst., as the day for the SALE of the valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE at the HARESHAW IRONWORKS, HEXHAM. The STOCK consists of a large quantity of Hareshaw and Riddale old metal, of excellent quality; of every description of moulding-boxes; cast and malleable iron core spindles, of all sizes; cases for making pipes, retorts, and wheels, of various dimensions; several large and small ladles, fitted up in an excellent manner; and a large assortment of tools for foundry purposes. There is also a large quantity of sheet plates, of all sizes; useful patterns and castings for colliery and mining purposes. It also comprises the following valuable and desirable lots:—

1 large travelling crane, 35 ft. span, 65 ft. length of way, fitted up with single and double gear. It is quite new, of first class manufacture, and is capable of lifting 60 tons.

1 large and 4 small jib cranes, all in good working order.

1 large self-acting lathe, 30 in. centre, 16 ft. bed, with screw-cutting motion attached.

1 small self-acting lathe, 7 in. centre, 6 ft. bed, also with screw-cutting motion.

1 splendid self-acting planing machine, which cuts 6 ft. by 2 ft. 9 in.

1 self-acting drilling and boring machine, with table to work vertically and horizontally, with single and double gear.

1 self-acting screwing machine, to screw from 1/2 in. to 1 1/2 in., with plug, taper, and master taps, and the corresponding dies.

1 very powerful self-acting punching and cutting machine.

(The whole of these machines are of recent manufacture, and are fitted up with every appliance, having been constructed by one of the most eminent firms in the kingdom.) There are also a good and strong built 8-horse beam engine, in perfect working condition.

A large self-acting lathe, 30 in. centre, and 25 ft. bed; this is an excellent and useful machine.

A set of castings for a large railway crane, and a complete set of patterns for the same.

2 excellent piece-testing machines, in good order, with heads, 2 ft. 6 in. and 16 in. in diam.

A new railway coal wagon, strongly built.

A good loam mill and blacking mill.

A large number of iron bogies, of various sizes.

Several fluted and plain crushing rollers for mines.

A vast number of iron and wooden patterns, of the most useful kinds.

A large quantity of blacksmiths' tools, consisting of several pairs of bellows, vices, anvils, swage anvils, swage hammers, chisels, &c.

Several tons of bar and scrap-iron; and the whole of the office furniture.

This sale offers to ironmasters an excellent opportunity to supply themselves with the best iron ever produced in the North of England, and which can now be obtained. They may also obtain valuable machines and useful patterns, on terms well worthy their attention.

The conditions of the sale will be cash for sums under £40; and approved bills may be given for sums above £40, the purchaser paying interest and stamp. Every facility will be given for the removal of the goods. The sale will commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock; at Two o'clock dinner will be ready.

The whole may be viewed on five days previous to the sale. Catalogues will be ready on the 18th inst., and may be had of Mr. E. FRIDMAN, printer, Hexham; and of the auctioneer.—Charlton, Bellingham; April 5, 1855.

**LAMERTON UNITED COPPER MINE, DEVON, WITH THE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS THEREON.**

**MESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON WILL SELL, BY**

AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Monday, the 30th April, 1855, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in One Lot (pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders), and without reservation, a desirable property, known as the LAMERTON UNITED MINES, situated at Lamerton, Devon, adjoining the celebrated Great Wheel Friendship, together with the MACHINERY AND MATERIALS thereon, consisting of a 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 168 fms. of flat rods; 1 one-eighth; 1 shaft bob; 22 pulleys and stands; 8 ft. 9 in. of flat rods; 1 working-barrel; 1 do; 1 new horse-wheel, complete; 70 fms. of whip-rope; 130 ft. of wood launders and stands; 2 tackles and rope; 100 fms. of zinc air-pipe; sundry timber; board, barrow, kibbles, picks, shovels, gads, and other articles, forming the whole of the property on the mine belonging to the adventurers. It is held on lease for a term of 21 years, from March, 1853, at 1-15th dues.

May be viewed; and printed particulars obtained at the office of Wm. DAVENPORT, Esq., solicitor, 21, Ely-place, Holborn, at the office of Mr. FELLER, 51, Threadneedle-street; at the Mart; and at the offices of Messrs. JAMES WHITE and Son, auctioneers and estate agents, 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

**SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR SHARES IN THE HERMIDON CONSOLS TIN MINE, NEAR PLYMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS.**

**MR. MARSH** has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, 3d of May, at Twelve o'clock, in Lots without reserve, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR FORFEITED SHARES (10s. 6d. per share) in the HERMIDON CONSOLS TIN MINE, near Plympton, Devon.

The mine is in a very flourishing condition, replete with all requisite machinery for carrying on extensive operations, and is now paying costs.—Particulars may be obtained of J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street, at the offices of the company, at the Mart, and at Mr. MARSH's office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

**HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE.**

**MR. JOHN WARE** is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY

PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Half Moon Inn, Exeter, on Thursday, the 3d of May, at Two o'clock, the whole of the HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE, situated in the parish of Hennock, in the county of Devon, together with the WHOLE OF THE MACHINERY, PLANT, and OTHER MATERIALS, in and upon the same.

The machinery consists of a 50 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, with boiler, &c., complete; capstan and shears; capstan-rope; about 70 fms. of pumps; two water-wheels and a crusher, complete; kibbles; chains; miners' and smiths' tools; bellows; anvils; chain pulleys and stands; and a quantity of timber. An inventory of all the materials will be found at the account-house, and is open to inspection until the morning of sale.

The above mine is situated about half-a-mile south of Wheal Exmouth, and on the same very productive lode; and is held under a lease from Sir L. V. Falk, Bart., dated 23d September, 1849, at 1-15th dues.

Further particulars may be obtained of the agent, on the mine; or Mr. GEORGE FRY, 1, Gandy-street, Exeter; or at the office of the auctioneer, Paris-street, Exeter.

Dated April 17, 1855.

**MINE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, OR UNEXPIRED LEASE, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS, OF THE**

THORNTHWAITE LEAD MINE, situated in the parish of Crowthorne, near Wick, Cumberland. The lease is for 21 years, commencing from August, 1847, at a royalty of 1-15th for the first ten years, and 1-10th for the remaining eleven years.

The sett is about two miles broad, by three miles wide, and contains three known lodes which have been worked, and from each of which lead ore has been sold. The main lode (which has only been explored to the depth of 37 fms., and from which about 160 tons of ore have been raised) is composed principally of quartz and beautiful goeth, and has been pronounced by Capt. Puckey (of Fowey, Cornwall), and Mr. J. Wolfertan (of Beeralston, Devon) as possessing the finest indications of mineral they ever saw.

The machinery and materials consist of a 40 ft. diameter WATER-WHEEL, by 3 ft. 6 in. broad; 8 lifts of 9 in. pumps, rods, &c.; horse wheel capstan; and on the dressing-floors, a 20 ft. water-wheel, by 3 ft. 6 in. broad; crushing mill, with double rollers; 4 heads of stamps, with tubs, buddles, &c. There is also a convenient smiths' shop, storehouse, &c., upon the mine.

The mine can be viewed on application to Mr. SHERKIN, Portenale, near Keswick; and offers for the purchase of the unexpired lease, &c., are to be addressed, or before the 3d of May, at Mr. W. W. WALKER, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

**MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFROD.—TO BE**

SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situated in the heart of the best mining district in Cardiganshire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the ottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore in the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and driven on the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this level to the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, PHILIP NICHOLLS, Goginan, Aberystwyth.

P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

**ELIGIBLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE**

SOLD, OR LET, THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF AN IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND, comprising about 14 acres, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a tin-plate works, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmen's and two excellent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water power; and the whole work is most slightly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the work, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense.

Also, together or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the county of Gloucester, capable of manufacturing from 80 to 100 tons per week.

The FORGE comprises puddling furnaces, with an excellent hammer, and 16 in. train of bar and billet rolls, with pinions and frames, all complete.

The MILL has two hot blast furnaces, a 10 in. train of merchant rolls, and one of 8 in. for guide iron and wire rods, with three speeds, to suit the respective sizes of iron.

Applications, from principals only, to be made to Mr. DAVID NORTH, of Monmouth Ironworks, Wolverhampton; and to Mr. JNO. BRAD, of Cinderford, near Newnham, Gloucestershire.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A NEWLY-ERECTED**

and FREEHOLD FORGE and MILL, situated in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, capable of manufacturing from 80 to 100 tons per week.

The FORGE comprises puddling furnaces, with an excellent hammer, and 16 in. train of bar and billet rolls, with pinions and frames, all complete.

The MILL has two hot blast furnaces, a 10 in. train of merchant rolls, and one of 8 in. for guide iron and wire rods, with three speeds, to suit the respective sizes of iron.

Applications, from principals only, to be made to Mr. DAVID NORTH, of Monmouth Ironworks, Wolverhampton; and to Mr. JNO. BRAD, of Cinderford, near Newnham, Gloucestershire.

## COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.—FOR SALE, the FREEHOLD

PROPERTY known as the "GNOL" ESTATE, with the Castle, sit for immediate occupation, situated in the beautiful Vale of Neath, consisting (exclusive of mineral property) of about 7000 acres, almost in a ring fence, with a rental of over £7000 a-year, in the town of Neath, and parishes and hamlets of Neath, Llanelli, Llantrisant, Llanvill, Neath, Resolven, Baglan, Aberavon, Cadoxton, Glyncegwr, and Michaelston Lower; and comprising the manors of Neath Citra and Briton, Tyrry, arll, and Avon Wallis, the manors of the boroughs of Neath and Aberavon, with courts baron, rights, royalties, fines, quit rents, tithes, commutation rent charges, and rights of fishery in the River Neath, minerals, collieries, tramways, and stone quarries.

The MINERAL PROPERTY (comparatively untouched) consists of COAL, from the highly bituminous to the Aberdare Steam Coal, with valuable deposits of IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND, FIRE-CLAY, and BUILDING STONE (of a superior character), under the whole of the above-mentioned property, except about 150 acres, and also under common and waste lands in the parishes of Llangoyd (near Neath), Aberavon, Baglan, Michaelston Lower, Michaelston Higher, and the Hamlet of Clyse, supposed to consist of about 3000 acres, and comprising therein a mountain, known as "Mynydd-y-Caer," in the parish of Llangoyd, and extensive marsh lands at Aberavon, being in all nearly 10,000 acres of mineral property.

The Vale of Neath Bay and Canal pass through three miles of the estate; there are stations of the South Wales and Vale of Neath Railways on the property, with direct communication with London, and there will be very shortly with the important port of Milford Haven. The South Wales Mineral Line (for which a bill has just been obtained) will pass through a great portion of the south-east side of the property; and the whole of the minerals are within a moderate distance of the New Docks at Briton Ferry and Port Talbot.

Applications to treat for the whole or any portion of this estate must be made direct to Mr. Wm. BELLOCK WALKER, "The Gnoll," Neath, South Wales; or to Messrs. OSBORNE, WALKER, and CO., solicitors, Bristol; and from whom further particulars may be obtained.—Gnoll Office, April, 1855.

**LAND FOR SALE.—SWAN RIVER, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

A valuable ESTATE, situated on the MURRAY RIVER, in the above colony, comprising 6108 acres, more or less, possessing a constant running stream of the purest water, with a frontage of between 11 and 15 miles, following the river one side, and on the opposite side four miles. Well adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes; having, besides, water carriage within half-a-mile to the principal towns.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FOWLER, BROTHERS and Co., 17, Gracechurch-street, between the hours of Ten and Four.

**SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, a valuable**

SLATE QUARRY, adjoining the celebrated Delabole Slate Quarries, in CORNWALL. The quarry has hitherto been worked by the proprietor alone, and a considerable quantity of slate of the best quality has been raised.—For further particulars, apply to J. NICHOLLS, Esq., Trekenning, St. Columb, Cornwall; or to Mr. T. NICHOLLS, 40, Finsbury-circuit, London.

**STEAM-ENGINES AND STEAM BOILERS TO BE SOLD.**

ONE NEW 10-horse power DONKEY PUMPING ENGINE, with double feed.

ONE NEW 12-horse power BEAM ENGINE.

ONE NEW 45-horse power COMPOUND ENGINE, with high and low-pressure cylinders.

ONE SECOND-HAND 12-horse power BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE.

ONE SECOND-HAND 60-horse power COMPOUND, PORTABLE MARINE ENGINE, with high and low-pressure cylinders.

ONE NEW 50-horse power VERTICAL TUBULAR BOILER, suited for a steamboat or land engine.

ONE SECOND-HAND 16-horse power CYLINDRICAL BOILER, with tapered flue and furnace.

TWO SECOND-HAND MARINE TUBULAR BOILERS, of 50-horse power each. Apply to THOS. GRAYDON and Co., Drogheda Ironworks, Drogheda.

**THE PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of



**IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.**—The INVENTOR is PREPARED TO CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guaranteeing the general loss in smelting not to exceed 3 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state. All letters to be addressed to "C. J. R." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London. A perfect model is to be seen on application to the inventor.

**TO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.**—The DIRECTORS of the MACHINO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING PORT to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pass the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for their justly celebrated SLABS and SLATES, from the Ffestiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled.

The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; and, from the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for movable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland. All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. WATKINS, the resident director, at the company's office, Conway, North Wales.

**HALSEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.**—This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:—

Samples not exceeding 5 cwt.	£1 10 0
" " 10 cwt.	2 0 0
" " 1 ton	3 15 0
" " 2 tons	3 15 0
" " 3 tons	4 10 0
" " 4 tons	5 0 0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £300.

**CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY.**

Three per cent. per month. Capital, £50,000, in 51 shares, deposit 2s. 6d. per share. The Prospectus and Report may be had from Mr. O. RAYMOND, broker to the company, 4, Bank Chambers, Lombury; or at the office of the company, 1, Adelaide London-bridge.

The price of the gas has been arranged to yield at the rate of 5 per cent. per month. Letters paid. JOHN GATLIFF, Sec. pro tem.

**CALIFORNIA—HYDRAULIC POWER APPLIED TO GOLD MINING.**—A GENERAL ENQUIRY into the subject connected with the distribution of the permanent rivers in California, to facilitate the operations of placer and quartz mining, has been ORGANISED, with the view of affording that description of information which is required by capitalists desirous of investing money in California water companies. Communications made direct to P. CARLIS, Junr., Mining Agent, and Agent Confidential for the Enquiry, Quartzburg, Mariposa County, California.—Feb. 10, 1855.

**HAGGIE BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND WIRE ROPES, of any length COLLIERIES CHAINS, &c., GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.** Improved Saw Mills; Timber Merchants; Wire Signal Lines for Railways and Colleries; Lightning Conductors, &c.

**PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.**—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND AND FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED OR UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them. GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

**WIRE ROPE AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH WORKS** 39, WAPPING, LONDON.—The undersigned respectfully solicit attention to the great REDUCTION in the PRICE of their ROPES, which they continue to manufacture of the very best material. The only Prize Medal awarded for "Excellent Workmanship" in wire ropes, shown at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, was obtained by them. WILKINS AND WEATHERLY.

**IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.**—MR. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.—Office, 69, Princess-street, Leicester-square, London.

**HENRY J. MORTON AND CO'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hempen rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mine these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.**

**GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES;** will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper wire in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

**PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.** DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, TO SAVE COAL. PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water. FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes. GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING. MILLS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

**STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:** viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES. N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

**MORTON'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.**—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING WORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPES, for MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c. References to all the large colliery owners in the kingdom. One-half the cost of hempen rope, and one-third the weight of chain—very important advantages for deep mines.

**FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES,** for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARRS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanized Iron Works, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanized Iron, &c., in Stock.

**CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.**—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

**BRICK MAKING MACHINES.**

**TO CONTRACTORS, BRICK, AND TILE MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.**

**CLAYTON'S PATENT (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES.**

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MAKING MACHINES offer a most important and profitable investment.

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE (of which there are now upwards of 100 in use) is worked by one horse, or by steam and water power, and combines the whole process of pugging the clay and making the bricks at one time.

CLAYTON'S PATENT TILE, PIPE, and HOLLOW BRICK MACHINES, of various sizes and construction.

CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK or TILE PRESSING or MOULDING MACHINES.

CLAYTON'S PATENT DIES, for the manufacture of socketing sewerage pipes.

CLAYTON'S PUGGING MILLS, of various sizes and construction, for the clay, brick earth, mortar, &c. And every article connected with the brick, tile, and pottery trades.

The above machines may be inspected, and illustrated catalogues obtained, at the Manufactory, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

Hatfield, near Manchester, Dec. 2, 1854.—SIR: Several kilns of bricks made by your machines have been burnt, and I have great pleasure in informing you that they are as good as can be desired. They are in all respects superior to hand-made bricks, and command a much better price. Your machines are simple and efficient implements. I have sent you a few bricks for a sample, which I hope you will receive.

I remain, yours, very truly, J. RAWSTHORNE.

Mr. Clayton, London.

**STEAM SUPERSEDED BY TWO DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE**

**AIR-PUMPS, with a 2 in. CRANK AND FLY-WHEEL.**—The speed of a vessel propelled by steam must necessarily be limited, for when its speed is being increased by a favourable wind, the force of the impulses of steam gets weaker, whereas by GOODLET'S AIR-PUMPS, on the vessel being assisted by the wind, the increased speed of the fly-wheel causes the force of the compressed air, not only on the piston and on the buckets of the priphery of fly-wheel, to increase in strength, but also renders more effective the force of the air on the large piston on the exhaust side of the pump.

The soundness of the principle of a quick motion increasing the force of the impulses of air, whether the pumps be compressing or exhausting, admits of the impetus of a pair of common house bellows.

By GOODLET'S SHORT CRANK AND FLY-WHEEL a vessel will be urged forward against the strongest head wind with fewer hands at the fly-wheel than required to supply the furnaces of an ordinary steam-vessel with fuel, by which many a valuable life and vessel might be preserved. In this way the element of air is made by a double-acting force to assist the men at fly-wheel in time of distress.

GOODLET'S PATENT may be applied to an ordinary sailing vessel, giving a speed of 20 miles per hour, for £200 or £400, occupying a space of 15 by 5 ft. on deck. The power to propel the vessel to be by means of pipes connected to a large air-pump, the force air against the water on both sides of the vessel, producing a propelling force in the opposite direction to the discharge of the air.—Terms for the use of patent, apply to GEORGE GOODLET, postmaster, Leeds, April 15, 1855.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.**—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.**—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

**GRIFFIN AND HENSON, RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM.** MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK for RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

**INGLIS AND CHISHOLM, MANCHESTER, MAKE SMALL STEAM-ENGINES for MINERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.; also, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING MACHINES, and OTHER TOOLS, of the best quality, at a reasonable price.**—Address, ISOLIS and CHISHOLM, Charles-street, Garrair, Manchester.

**MESSRS. ROBERT STEPHENSON AND CO. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THEIR MANUFACTORY AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.** They insert this notice in consequence of an advertisement, which may probably mislead.

**MUNTZ'S SOLID BRASS TUBES for LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and STATIONARY ENGINES, are CHEAPER and MORE DURABLE than any other kind of brass tubes.**—Address, GEO. RICHARDSON, No. 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

**CLECKHEATON IRONWORKS, YORKSHIRE.**—JOHN TAYLOR, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF FORGINGS for LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and OTHER ENGINES, HEAVY SHAFTING, ARM MOULDS, and ALL OTHER COUNTRY FORGINGS.

**TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRERS, &c.**—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of IRON and MANUFACTURED IRON. All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

**PRICES OF TIN-PLATE.**

	BRANDED.	Tin.	Terne.
First quality Charcoal	Parson's 10 Pont-ar-Tawe Charcoal.	30s. per box	29s. per box.
Second quality Charcoal	Parson's 10 Pont-ar-Tawe Charcoal.	29s. per box	27s. per box.
Coke	Parson's 10 Pont-ar-Tawe Coke.	26s. per box	25s. per box.
Puddled	Parson's 10 Pont-ar-Tawe Puddled.	24s. per box	24s. per box.

F.O.B. Swansea, cash payments.—6s. per box advance on each +.

WILLIAM PARSONS, Pont-ar-Tawe, near Swansea, Manufacturer of Tin-plate, Terne-plate, Button-plate, &c.

**KENTLEDGE ALWAYS IN STOCK, or MADE TO BUYERS' OWN SPECIFICATION.**—Apply to WILLIAM F. SIM, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.—N.B. Old Kentledge bought.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.** From the test to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

**NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY** beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

**TO RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS.**—The COAL-PIT HEATH COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and DELIVERY of FIFTY HOPPER COAL WAGONS, to carry 6 tons 10 cwt. Specifications, and any further information, may be had on application to Mr. H. HARRIS, Coal-Pit Heath Colliery, near Bristol, to whom all tenders must be addressed on or before the 12th of May next.

Dated Coal-Pit Heath, near Bristol, April 12, 1855.

**RAILWAY TRUCKS.**—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of NEW 6 tons RAILWAY TRUCKS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. LUCAS, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London.

**RAILWAY AXLE-BOX COMPANY.**—The axle-boxes manufactured under the combined patents of this company perfectly EXCLUDE SAND or GRIT, PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF GREASE, and thereby secure PERFECT LUBRICATION, DIMINISHED FRICTION, FREEDOM FROM HOT AXLES, and a SAVING of, at least, 75 per cent. in the consumption of grease and the cost of repairs, thus ensuring those important desiderata in railway transit—SAFETY, ECONOMY, and EFFICIENCY. Terms for licenses, and every information, may be obtained of GEORGE RICHARDSON, Manager.

**THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY** beg to call the attention of civil engineers, contractors, and others interested in the construction of railways to the PRESENT LOW PRICE OF IRON, by which a SAVING may be effected nearly £200 per mile, single line, in the ADOPTION of Mr. W. H. BELLOW'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON PERMANENT WAY, over that of the ordinary road. Every information can be obtained on application to WM. HOWDEN, Sec.

26, Great George-street, Westminster.

**MESSRS. GWYNNE AND CO. are PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES for the REDUCTION OF IRON, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, and OTHER ORES, FUSING and REFINING METALS, CEMENTATION OF STEEL, &c., by their NEWLY PATENTED PROCESS.** Results can be produced in less than half the time at present required, and it is expected eventually in practice it will exceed one-third, reducing the cost of the best steel to one-half its present price, with a corresponding saving in time and reduction in price in all other metals.

Messrs. GWYNNE and Co. are also PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES for the MANUFACTURE of their NEW and POWERFUL FUELS, superior to all others yet brought before the public, in their increased heating and calorific value, their entire freedom from spontaneous combustion, their density and compactness of form, and in their great economy of first cost, by the improved modes of manufacture.

Machinery for the complete manufacture of 1 to 50 tons of this fuel per hour may be procured from Messrs. Gwynne and Co. Samples of the fuel may be inspected, reports on its value, and all information, can be had by applying to Messrs. Gwynne and Co., engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London.

**TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.**—W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPS GATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound slide rests, shaping and planing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars for sale on application.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.**—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

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**IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING THE LLANGENNECH COAL UNDER THE SMOKE NUISANCE ACT.**—An information was exhibited against Mr. Fleming, Brewery, Camberwell-green, at the Lambeth Police Court, on the 12th February, 1855, for not having applied an apparatus for the consumption of smoke to the furnaces of his copper and steam-engine.

Subsequently to the examination of his furnaces by the Government Inspector he abandoned the use of the ordinary North Country, and adopted that of the Llangennech Coal; since which, it was admitted by the police inspectors, no smoke had been observable.

It was not denied by Mr. Fleming that smoke had issued from the premises during the time the ordinary steam coals of the North were in use; but it was asserted by one of the inspectors, who visited the premises, that the Act of Parliament required an alteration in the construction of the furnace, so as to consume the smoke, notwithstanding the use of a coal which was itself smokeless. That question was argued before Mr. Elliott, the police magistrate, and the following report, and the decision thereon, appeared in the daily papers the next day:—

Mr. Parry, counsel for the defendant, drew the magistrate's attention to a clause in the Act of Parliament, which stated that all furnaces at present in use, and hereafter to be used, must be so constructed as to consume their own smoke; and observed that, without any re-construction of his furnace, Mr. Fleming had, since the information was laid, used only the Llangennech Smokeless Coal, the same as had been used for many years at Sir Henry Meux's brewery, and which was in effect a perfect compliance with the Act; but, inasmuch as the inspector of police had intimated to his client that, without the application to the furnace of the smoke-consuming apparatus, he would still be liable to an information, he (Mr. Parry) wished to take the magistrate's opinion on the point.

The police magistrate (Mr. Elliott) stated that he considered the matter exceedingly simple; if there was no smoke caused, there was none to consume, and, therefore, no complaint could arise under the Act.

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1000 Collacombe .....	10	...	—
2400 Cwm Conola (tin) ..	1 1/2		5

1000 Colliacome.....	10	128 Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	23	6000 W. Wh. Friendship	1	...
2400 Cwm Consols (tin)...	1	5000 Paul's Downs (cop.)	8	7	512 Wb. Clinton (lead)	1	...
6000 Cwm Elgia, Carnar.	1	5000 Pendene Consols	...	...	4096 Wheel Edward	...	...
12960 Ditto	...	7037 Penquesan, St. Breock	...	13	5000 Wheel Fanny	...	...
5000 Devon United	1	6000 Ferran (silver-lead)	...	...	2408 Wb. Fanny, Ferran	...	13
6000 Dinas Greal Consols	...	10000 Polgotha & Goodlose	1	...	5100 Wheel Freedom	...	...
6000 Drevastington	...	2045 Powdermill, Carnar.	...	...	1386 Wheel Gill	...	10
10000 Dunsley Wb. Ph. (tin)	2	3569 Prigant Consols	...	1a, 6d	2408 Wb. Hender, Cwman	...	10
1024 E. Boscan, St. Just	...	10000 Quintrell Downs	...	...	4800 Wheel Ludcott	...	17a
6144 East Caradon (cop.)	£10	8000 Red Dragon, Wales	1	...	6000 Wheel Penelope	...	...
5500 East Frongoch (lead)	...	240 Retallack United	1	...	6000 Wheel Pollard	...	13a, 6d
6000 Ea. Treliwain (all-ld.)	...	4000 Ritton Castle (lead)	16a	1	10000 Wheel Samson	...	...
12900 East Wheel Robert.	...	100000 Royal Hibernian	1	...	4000 Wheel Surprise	...	...
10000 Glasnevin	4s.	0600 Severn (lead, cop.)	13	13	1024 Wheel Treisback	...	...
24000 Glensaulin & Carvillan	...	31000 South Devon Consols	1	...	3000 Wheel Tristram	...	...

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

### Transactions on the Stock Exchange

Shares.	Paid.	Clos.	Pr.	Dus.	Done.	Shares.	Paid.	Clos.	Pr.	Dus.	Done.
100000 Agua Fria .....	1	...	...	...	...	72000 Grand Duchy of Baden.....	1	...	...	...	...
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold .....	1	...	...	...	...	60000 Liberty .....	1	...	...	...	...
100000 Anglo-Californian .....	1	...	...	...	...	10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal) ...	1	...	1 1/2	...	1 1/2
30000 Australian .....	6	...	1 1/2	...	...	108815 Marlquita .....	1	...	...	...	...
60000 Australian Cordillera .....	1	...	...	...	...	20000 Mexican and South Amer. ..	9	...	...	...	...
50000 Ave Maria .....	1	...	...	...	...	80000 New Granada .....	1	...	...	...	...
210000 Carsons Creek .....	1	...	...	...	...	300000 Nouveau Monde .....	1	...	...	...	...
100000 Colonial Gold .....	1	...	...	...	...	10000 Pontigaud Silver-lead .....	30	...	1 1/2	...	1 1/2
330000 Copper Miners of England. Stock ..	...	30	49	...	...	100000 Porto Philip .....	1	...	...	...	...
8000 Ditto, Pref., 7 1/2 per cent. 25 ..	...	24	26	...	...	60000 Quartz Rock .....	1	...	...	...	...
70000 English and Australian Cop. ..	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	1 1/2	50000 South Australian .....	1	...	...	...	...
25000 Fortuna .....	1	...	...	...	...	70000 Waller .....	1	...	...	...	...
100000 Great Nugget Vein .....	1	...	...	...	...	100000 West Mariposa .....	1	...	...	...	...

\*. In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where quotations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the quotations more under more frequent examination, and we regret to say alterations in that position or reports of their purchase or sale; and, finally, we add, that we shall be happy to fill up the blanks in the receipts of quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

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